

Russian studies report faces firm rebuff

by Ngalo Creaquer

The universities are poised to reject the University Grants Committee report on Russian studies in what may emerge as the first rebuff in the attempt to bring in rationalization.

The report was greeted with almost universal hostility when it made its recommendations that six universities should lose their Russian departments and the subject be phased out in a further 13. The UGC wants responses to the report by the end of this month and it is likely that the overwhelming majority of the universities slotted out will resist attempts to use or phase out courses.

A major criticism of the report was that Russian was not examined in the context of shared fields of study, and that insufficient attention was paid to the different types of

degree courses.

The report said special consideration should be given to the phasing out of Russian studies at Keele, Lancaster, Queen Mary College, London, Reading, Sheffield, Sussex and East Anglia.

Dr P. D. Rayfield, acting head of the Russian department at QMC, said: "The department rejected the recommendation and said it proposed to continue with the subject. Then the Committee of Deans was unanimous in its view that Russian was essential and it should stay. There was no argument against and this was the view accepted by the academic board. It will now go to the governing body and I would be very surprised if they said anything different."

The same reaction has come from Sheffield University. Senate has agreed that a letter be sent to the

UGC calling for the retention of the department of Russian and Slavonic Studies. The letter will stress the value of the department's connections with other departments and the outside community. The city council has also written to the UGC.

At Sussex a paper by the Russian studies subject group expressed grave misgivings about the range, methodology and local application of the UGC report.

Keele University is to take up the report with the UGC but so far they have made it very clear that they do not accept the recommendations. At Reading a working party is considering the report.

A meeting of the board of the school of modern languages and European history at East Anglia last week supported rejection of the UGC report both generally and as it affected UEA. This will go forward to the resources committee.

At Lancaster a general review of the work of all departments is being conducted by the vice-chancellor and Russian will be looked at in this context.

There have also been strong reactions from some universities where the UGC recommended closure and transfer of the subject to neighbouring universities. Senate at Aston will this week consider a motion rejecting the report, "since it constituted interference in the academic planning function of the department, the faculty board and the senate" and because the teaching of Russian was cost-effective and met a need for non-degree language studies which would otherwise not be met in the region.

Yorkshire's Ruskin under fire

by Paul Flather

Industrialists in South Yorkshire are calling for the closure of Northern College near Barnsley which provides second chance education, because it loses a "tremendous left wing vote".

They have refused to bid for the college since its founding in 1964. The college has a long and proud history and is a totally unnecessary burden on rate-payers.

In the past year the college has been labelled a "marginally viable centre" and an "open wound" by the local press. The current financial situation has caused many universities to dip into their reserves.

The University Grants Committee reported to the DES last year that universities needed a working balance of about 3 per cent of

income at any given time but needed further reserves because of uncertainty over pay and price rises.

In 1974 universities' reserves stood at £30m and rose to nearly £80m in 1977. Since then there has been a substantial drop and by the end of the year they are likely to stand at about £50m.

Taking the reserves into account when calculating the grant removes some of the universities' flexibility to manage accounts.

For some years the DES has been trying to work out a model of the level of grant. This would hopefully provide an objective assessment of current standards of provision. The recently published report of the Comptroller and Auditor General says the DES hopes a model will be able to play a full part in the 1980-81 grant negotiations.

He reveals that because the 1978-79 grant settlement included expenditure which was not subsequently incurred, but was instead transferred to the reserves, the money had been sufficient for standards to rise. Instead the universities had considered it necessary to build up their reserves.

The DES has also prepared a financial model to assess equipment grants. The DES was "satisfied that the standards at present assumed by the model represented in general an adequate basis for efficient laboratory teaching and research capacity, and that any prolonged reduction in those standards would endanger the ability of the universities to discharge their teaching and research functions."

The DES was also concerned that the expectation of a constant staff-student ratio had been "placed seriously at risk" by the effective reduction in the 1979-80 grant and uncertainty about the future.

The DES said it was satisfied this was the case. The original grant settlements for 1978-79 and 1979-80 "had envisaged a continuing decline in the average income per student from recurrent grant and fees, and for both years the value of the total grant had later been further reduced because of the country's changed economic circumstances."

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Students press for local planning bodies

New local machinery should be set up to plan higher education provision on both sides of the binary line, the Select Committee on education was told this week.

Both the National Union of Students and the Society of Education Officers favoured local influence on future planning as well as the establishment of a national body. Local education authorities would become more closely involved in such decisions which would also affect universities.

Mr William Peery, chief education officer for Kent and president of the SEO, said it was important for institutions to respond to local as well as national needs, particularly on the question of continuing education and retraining. He said no conflict between local and national responsibilities and did not accept that such machinery would add unnecessarily to educational bureaucracy.

He agreed that national influence on higher education would have to be exercised by the Department of

Education and Science but there was a local role to play. "The thought of all wisdom coming from the top down to the education authorities is utterly in conflict with my own experience."

Desires for a swing away from social sciences and liberal arts towards technology and applied science would remain platitudes unless incentives were available, the society said in its written submission. The Burnham committee should be able to allow better salaries to be paid to teachers of "shortage subjects," it told.

"There are some obvious dangers in an overcorrection of the present situation, and the reasonable plea for greater emphasis on vocational education should not become so subtle as to drown the equally reasonable claim that higher education is about personal growth and all-round intellectual development," the society said.

The NUS representatives warned that the "broad steer" on subjects proposed to be carried out exclusively by the DES.



Mr Trevor Phillips: planning officer for the DES.

to large numbers of redundancies among teaching staff. Mr Trevor Phillips, president of the union, said that planning for such an exercise should not take place behind closed doors, as it would be carried out exclusively by the DES.

Union to fight disguised redundancies

The college and polytechnic lecturers' union is to take a new tough line on threats to jobs through redundancies and disguised early retirement schemes.

The initiative came as union leaders speculated that as many as 1,000 jobs could be at risk and Trafford Education Authority declared it wants to shed up to 35 jobs by August apparently in breach of the national agreement which lays down that there should be one year's notice of redundancy.

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education reaffirmed its total opposition to redundancies in a resolution from its national executive which was backed by the union's national council at the weekend.

The resolution called on the executive to use all efforts to ensure education authorities adhere to the national agreement on redundancies which was reached with the council of Local Education Authorities.

And it also called for opposition to any attempt by authorities to use premature retirement compensation schemes as a means of securing redundancies in an effort to cut costs.

Trafford has officially declared its intention of making up to 35 further education college staff redundant. Of these 22 are believed to be posts at the South Trafford College and the rest at North Trafford.

The authority has set aside 30 days for consultations with the unions, and will be seeking to achieve the savings through PRC, voluntary redeployment, compulsory redundancy and finally compulsory redundancy. Redundancy notices to individuals will be issued on May 31 and become effective on August 31.

Boyson refusal

to take into account capital costs, had been taken largely on financial grounds. He accepted that students from poor backgrounds would be affected but doubted that many would be affected in the way forecast by many.

Applicants to British universities from abroad had actually increased by 3 per cent over the past two months and were only around 20 per cent below overall. Because institutions had been exceeding the previous Government's quotas the decision to allow for the same number of students from abroad as last year actually meant that numbers could decline by 15-20 per cent before they fell below the quota which would have been in operation under Labour.

Dr Boyson said the DES was monitoring the effects of the fees generally and the University Grants Committee would have special consideration to those institutions with a special role to play.

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University reserves in danger

by Ngalo Creaquer

Universities' cash reserves could affect the size of their grants in the next financial year.

Department of Education and Science and Treasury officials are discussing the future treatment of reserves in their calculation of universities' needs. Clearly the Treasury feels the existence of reserves could indicate financial over-provision.

Traditionally, the universities have transferred some income to their reserves to ensure good house-keeping and to meet possible salary and price increases. The current financial situation has caused many universities to dip into their reserves.

The University Grants Committee reported to the DES last year that universities needed a working balance of about 3 per cent of

income at any given time but needed further reserves because of uncertainty over pay and price rises.

In 1974 universities' reserves stood at £30m and rose to nearly £80m in 1977. Since then there has been a substantial drop and by the end of the year they are likely to stand at about £50m.

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AUT negotiates for Clegg clarity

by David Jobbins

The Association of University Teachers is meeting. The Clegg Commission on pay to ensure that their wages, study avoids the confusion and controversy which has marred the public sector exercise.

The association is drafting its evidence to the commission but does not expect agreement to be reached on the methodology until after Easter.

It is convinced that the factorial analysis approach adopted for the public sector study is inappropriate for university lecturers.

"We have said it should be a broad banding with other professionals—but primarily the Civil Service professionals, scientists and social workers," general secretary Mr Laurie Sapper, said.

There are evident similarities between the 70 professional groups within the Civil Service and the different disciplines in the universities.

The university lecturers' study is likely to be on the lines of the last year's study for the public sector, which includes Mr Barrett Brown, said the college was not a management college, but a trade union college, where trade unionists could get a higher education, and was not a management college.

Support from the public and the four local authorities, including the college and the local authority, was strong. The college was not a management college, but a trade union college, where trade unionists could get a higher education, and was not a management college.

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Sapper, Dawson and Clegg: hoping for agreement.

A special meeting of the national executive to hold only hours before the Burnham further education committee teachers' panel was due to decide on the 1980 pay claim, to be lodged next week.

The difficulty arises from the wide scatter of results derived from the initial findings could seriously disturb the established relationships between the schools on one hand and the universities on the other, making recruitment impossible.

Professor Clegg has now been told of the union's detailed objections. His advice to the commission: "warns against upsetting established relationships; turn to back page

Britain under EEC pressure on student fees

by John O'Leary

British representatives this week refused to guarantee an exemption for EEC students from the new overseas tuition fees despite intense pressure from other member states at the Community's education committee.

The prospect of special treatment for Europeans, anticipated by the Cabinet in drawing up its public spending plans last year, has been put on hold.

Britain's contribution to the EEC, a second obstacle—the inability of the education ministers to agree the basis for a meeting—has now been removed.

EEC officials said this week they hoped for an announcement of lower fees by the end of next month. But this will depend on the resolution of the dispute over the budget contribution, which is the subject of talks involving the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

At the two-day education committee meeting in Brussels there were repeated calls for Britain and Belgium to waive their differential fees for EEC students. British delegates would say only that the matter was still under discussion.

Mr Alan Thompson, in evidence in the Foreign Affairs Select Committee's sub-committee on overseas development, said an amount had been set aside to facilitate a special arrangement for EEC students when the new fees were agreed last year.

But the anticipated concession between member states, which would have necessitated such a stop, had not materialized.

The Council of Education Ministers, which had been expected to reach agreement on a package including reference to tuition fees, has not met since 1976 because of the dispute over the budget contribution, which is the subject of talks involving the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

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Council asked to oppose 'gay' discrimination

by Nigel Croucher

Leeds University staff student committee has called upon the university council to affirm its opposition to discrimination on the grounds of homosexuality in the selection of students, the award of degrees and in all appointments.

The move follows a claim by graduate Mr Geoffrey Brighton that he was refused a medical certificate to join a teacher education course at Leeds because he was a homosexual. Previously, council refused to accept a proposal to hold an inquiry into the specific aspects of the case although it was concerned about some of the more general issues involved.

The committee also expressed its belief that homosexuality was not an abnormality of either personality or behaviour. It has recommended that Council establish a working party on the division of responsibility between medical practitioners and academic departments (for institutions) in assessing the suitability of applicants for teacher training. The working party should then submit a memorandum on the subject to the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Mr Brighton, a Leeds graduate, was accepted on to a Postgraduate Certificate of Education course subject to satisfactory examination results and the normal medical clearance. But he said that when the university health service became aware that he was a homosexual, they referred him to a psychiatrist and refused to grant the certificate although he was medically fit.

He has refused to do this but is consulting a new doctor and expects to be given a clean bill of health.

Mr Steve Aulsebrook, president of the students' union, said this week: "We are very pleased that the staff/student committee has agreed to forward this recommendation and we are optimistic that Council will reflect the wisdom of the committee in setting up a body to discuss and report on the issues raised."

"The important thing is not to carry out an inquiry, but to open up discussion once again to carry on the debate in the hope that student attitudes will not find themselves in such an isolated situation again in this university, or indeed, anywhere else."

Framework proposed for the 16 to 18 bracket

A common framework taking in all three major forms of education for 16 to 18 year olds, whether academic, technical or vocational, is advocated by the Further Education Unit this week.

The FEU's recommendations came in response to two consultative documents: *A Better Start to Working Life* and *Providing Educational Opportunities for 16 to 18 year olds*, currently being studied by the McLachlan Committee on 16 to 19 education. This committee was set up last year under the chairmanship of Mr Neil McLachlan, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science.

The unit believes that a framework is necessary to make clear the various forms of provision, to enable young people to choose rationally which is the most suitable, and to provide for transfer between the different forms at appropriate times.

The unit argues that there is a need for the introduction of a coherent, rational common to all forms of vocational preparation as described in *A Better Start to Working Life*.

"It would be sensible in regard all three kinds of provision, whether these are, apprenticeships, various aspects of the Youth Opportunities Programme, or full-time pre-employment courses at different modes of a more broadly defined vocational preparation, to the point of entry."

A levels get low marks for accuracy in council report

by Patricia Santinelli

New guidelines to improve the reliability of A level examinations are recommended in a Schools Council report published today.

The report, *Secondary Examinations Part 16: A Programme of Improvement* urges a thorough investigation into the narrow range of attainment represented by grade C at A level, which it says often reflects a range of no more than two or three marks.

"The distinction between the lower boundary of grade B and the upper boundary of grade D, although crucial for many candidates aspiring to enter higher education, can hardly be described as significant in terms of attainment represented by those boundaries," the report says. "This causes difficulties for the examining boards in awarding grades and reduces the reliability of A level grades."

Other recommendations at A level include a reduction in the number of syllabuses, a greater use of different assessment techniques, a

simplification and rationalization of subject titles and the identification of common cores of content and skills within subjects.

The council is also giving its backing to two new post 16 examinations, the Intermediate examination, an exam half way between O and A levels, and the Certificate of Extended Education designed for students with CSE grade 2 to 4, which it claims would benefit thousands of dispirited and disillusioned students.

It believes that the intermediate examination would not only be suitable for those students not wishing to go on to higher education, as well as mature and part-time students, but should also be made available to students whose specialities, chosen at A level, preclude under the present system the opportunity of further study of a subject enjoyed at 16.

But the council stresses that the proposed examination should not be closely linked to A level but should

be free standing, since justification for its introduction rests partly on the unsuitability of A levels for a number of candidates.

"A free standing intermediate examination would require launching with appropriate publicity and explanation if it were to prove acceptable to employers and to those controlling admissions to further and higher education," the report says.

The council also suggests some specific and general improvements for post 16 education. It wants general studies to become part of the curriculum for all 16 to 18 students and for universities to encourage its wider take-up by considering it as part of their entry requirements.

It urges greater co-ordination of educational opportunities provided by the secondary and further education sectors, including a national system of credit transfer throughout the field of 16 to 18 education.

Decision due next week on UEA merger

by John O'Leary

The long-running saga of the University of East Anglia's proposed merger with the University of East Anglia will be decided at two meetings next week. The decision is expected to be made by the University of East Anglia's governing body, the University Council, which is expected to meet on September 18th and 19th.

Agreement was reached months ago on the incorporation of the University of East Anglia into the University of East Anglia. The merger would create a new university, the University of East Anglia, which would be a merger of the two universities.

Now, after further discussions with university officials, UEA is expected to decide whether to accept the merger. The decision is expected to be made by the University Council, which is expected to meet on September 18th and 19th.

The new plan will be considered at the University Council meeting on September 18th. The decision is expected to be made by the University Council, which is expected to meet on September 18th and 19th.

Dr Frank Thistlethwaite, who has been leading the UEA merger campaign, said that the UEA would be a merger of the two universities.

In the latest proposal, the University of East Anglia would be a merger of the two universities. The decision is expected to be made by the University Council, which is expected to meet on September 18th and 19th.

Funds will also be provided to the UEA for a bus service to the campus. The decision is expected to be made by the University Council, which is expected to meet on September 18th and 19th.

The merger has been under discussion for three years, a joint university/college committee met 11 times before producing a final report in October 1977. The main recommendation was that work of the college should be carried out as a new School of Education offering a BEd, a PGCE and various in-service courses for teachers.

Kewick Hall's Church of St. Mary will be covered by the merger. The decision is expected to be made by the University Council, which is expected to meet on September 18th and 19th.

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Art world deplores Glasgow plan to sell Whistler works

by Olga Wojtas

Scottish Correspondent

Glasgow University's decision to break up its renowned Whistler collection to help pay for its new Hunterian Art Gallery, which has caused uproar in the art world, was first mooted in 1973.

Since then, the university has made approaches for financial aid to the Scottish Office, Strathclyde Regional Council, Glasgow district council and numerous private benefactors, all to no avail.

And three years ago, the Government's Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries warned in its annual report that Glasgow should not be faced with the need to sell off art works, and called again on the government to set up a fund to house museums.

The late Professor McLaren Young, a Whistler expert who was

the university's professor of fine art, persuaded the court in the sixties that a new art gallery was vital to conserve art works properly, let alone exhibit them. Part of the collection was bequeathed to the university by Whistler's sister-in-law and heir, Miss Rosalind Birnie Philip, whose will stated that it could be sold to benefit the remainder given by her to the university in the thirties, containing Whistler's best work.

The cost of the new Hunterian rocketed from a proposed £400,000 in 1973 to a present cost of nearly £1.5m, and Professor McLaren Young, who had himself raised nearly £400,000 through contacts here and in America, drew up a provisional list of paintings to be sold. The university, with an overall budget of £1.7m, was still to find £320,000 for the Hunterian and has issued a list of 11 paintings it intends selling, all by Whistler: The



"Little Lizzie Willis", one of 11 Whistler paintings which the Hunterian plans to sell.

Labour starts working groups

The Labour Party has established the first of a series of working groups intended eventually to provide the basis of educational policy for a future Government.

Mrs Ann Taylor, the junior Opposition spokeswoman on education, is to chair the first group, on provision for the 16-to-19 age group. The choice of subject reflects the party's priorities in education, schemes for 16-to-19s having been a major concern when Labour was last in office.

The group will work in parallel with the existing Youth Policy Group, which advises the party's Education and Science Committee on broader questions.

Although no other working groups have yet been established, it is expected that the party's educational policy will be comprehensively reviewed and updated in time for the next election. Further inquiries, including one or more on higher education, are likely when the present exercise is complete.

The Full Education and Science Committee will continue to deal with the major issues of the day and to make recommendations accordingly. It has gone with the examination of comprehensive schools, assisted places and school meal charges.

The policy review is not expected to alter the main thrust of the party's view of further and higher education. It is intended to be a long-term exercise, taking advantage of the freedom of opposition to assess policy options in detail and produce a cohesive strategy for the future.

Central Register asks for shortened BEd courses

by Patricia Santinelli

An appeal to higher education institutions prepared to run shortened BEd courses for third-year certificate of education students has come this week from the Central Register and the Department of Education.

In a letter to heads of colleges and polytechnic faculties of education, the Register says it already has the names of some institutions but that a great deal more are needed to cope with the number of students wishing to go on to further training.

Many certificate students, in particular in London where it is estimated there are about 1,500, are in the invidious position of not being able to continue on to BEd degrees because their colleges are closing and the BEd part 2 is being phased out by September. It has been replaced by the BEd ordinary and honours degrees.

This virtually means that hundreds of students' chances of getting teaching jobs are put at risk in a competitive market where holders of degrees get preference.

Confirmation has only recently come from the Department of Education and Science, indicating that these certificate students are entitled to a two-year mandatory grant if they wish to continue to degree level. Confusion over this question has led many colleges to turn down students whom it was thought would be on discretionary grants.

However, this announcement has not removed the main problem, the dearth of information about where students can actually go for further training. This does not apply only to students from closed colleges but to those such as at Goldsmiths College where the University of

Evening class choices restricted, claims report

by Sandra Hempel

More than half of the local education authorities in England and Wales are making life difficult for students wishing to take the evening class of their choice.

Fifty-eight authorities have now stopped or restricted "free trade" and fee recoupment, the traditional arrangements whereby students support local boundaries. As a result learning opportunities are being severely restricted.

This is the conclusion of a report by the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education. The council investigated the workings of free trade and fee recoupment following complaints from students.

Free trade allows adults resident in one local area to take courses in another area at the same course fee paid by residents in the providing authority. Under fee recoupment arrangements, the enrolling authority makes a charge to the student's authority to obtain some of the costs that would normally come out of its own course subsidy.

Though it could find no reliable estimate of the scale of either practice, the council says recurring restrictions on local education budgets over the past few years have led more and more authorities to seek to reduce expenditure, either by declining to accept fee recoupment charges altogether or by imposing provisos on inter-authority payments.

Poly writes off £400,000

Oxford Polytechnic is not to take any action to recover more than £400,000 that has now been set aside to pay for the major structural repairs to the Science and Architecture buildings and the library.

A report from the county architect to the polytechnic's governors revealed that bills, used in the original construction of the buildings about 20 years ago had deteriorated.

Several slabs of concrete fell off the buildings last November, forcing the polytechnic administrators to cordon off parts of the polytechnic grounds and erect temporary scaffolding.

Workmen have started to remove the temporary scaffolding. The county architect will not be completed until the end of the summer, said Mr Bryan Davies, the polytechnic's administrator.

The college has been advised to rebuild the parapet walls of the five-storey science block and strengthen the walls of the existing library which is currently being extended, and the roof of the main hall.

Both polytechnic students and members of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education are angry that such a large amount of money has had to go to repair existing buildings.

"It is indicative of the way this polytechnic seems to make cuts in all the wrong places," said Ms Sarah Vento, president of the students' union. "If they had carried out all the proper safety checks they would have discovered these faults and saved the money, and we would not have been at risk all this time."

"It has also hit us at the very worst time with so many being sacked in teaching." She said the students were organizing their own sports activities after a physical education instructor was made redundant last year. "We could have paid his wages for 10 weeks, and we are very short of teaching space."

The lecturers said they would press their colleagues and governing bodies to accept these principles, particularly in response to the Flowers working party on medical education, and the new committee on academic organisation, chaired by Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, which is looking at non-medical schools at the university.

The AUT has clearly decided that for the purpose of protecting the interests of their members they should link the two committees.

The AUT also held a meeting with representatives from the National and Local Government Officers' Association and the National Union of Public Employees and it was agreed to formulate a joint approach to the university on the effect on staff of any changes.

The Dyer committee has hardly begun its review but the Flowers working party, which is currently examining London University's medical institutions be merged into six new schools, said that staff whose posts would be surplus to requirements would be redeployed.

In response the AUT has demanded that the Department of Education and Science should not be redeployed to the detriment of their students or graduates.

One problem lies with smaller authorities whose limited provision of non-vocational courses leads to a net export of adult students to neighbouring authorities. The home authority is thus faced with additional expenditure at a time when it is trying to make increased economies. The result is either a withdrawal from the arrangements altogether or else the introduction of restrictions such as permits, permits allowing students to attend courses in other local areas, areas issued only if the student's own authority does not provide a similar course or if there are reciprocal recoupment arrangements with the providing authority.

Free trade in London and the home counties is affected by legislation which gives students from Greater London right of admission to any local assisted institution in the region but makes no mention of payment. Thus, concludes the council, "the 21 local areas in Greater London may find themselves in the position of being obliged to accept students from other authorities without any guarantee of being able to obtain payments for them."

ILEA in fact recently raised non-vocational fees to students from authorities which did not meet the standard ILEA fee of £8.30 to between £44.30 to £90.80 per educational year.—TES.

AUT members wary of London redundancies

London branches of the Association of University Teachers this week unanimously pledged to resist any redundancies or redeployment of less favourable terms which may arise out of a searching scrutiny of the organization of London University.

The lecturers said they would press their colleagues and governing bodies to accept these principles, particularly in response to the Flowers working party on medical education, and the new committee on academic organisation, chaired by Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, which is looking at non-medical schools at the university.

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He is a past chairman of the union's teacher education standing committee.

More getting degrees without A levels

by John O'Leary

Growing numbers of students are enrolling on Diploma in Higher Education courses and going on to take degrees without the normal two A-levels qualification, a survey carried out by the Department of Education and Science and the relevant colleges shows.

The research, published by the Association of Colleges Implementing Dip HE Programmes, reveals steadily rising numbers joining courses at 22 colleges and polytechnics. The number of full-time students covered by the survey topped 1,000 for the first time, compared with 836 last year, and the greatest increase was in mature students and those with fewer than two A levels.

Of those starting the Dip HE last September, 61 per cent had fewer than two A levels, compared with 43 per cent in 1973. More than 78 per cent were over 21—a 17 per cent rise on the previous figure. At two of the polytechnics with the largest Dip HE courses, Middlesex and North East London, the trend was even more marked. Only five of the 100 full-time students at N.E.L.P. were under 21, while only 25 of the 232 full-timers at Middlesex had two A levels.

Middlesex Polytechnic has also carried out an analysis of its first three years of the DipHE course, which found that typical students joined in their mid to late 20s, having left school at 16 or 17 with a number of O levels. Frustrated in

their jobs, the students looked to the DipHE as the route to a degree course. Although formally qualified students tended to obtain superior grades in the first semester, the difference narrowed later in the course and there was no appreciable difference in the academic work of the various age groupings.

The Middlesex survey found that 70 per cent of those contacted felt that the course had fulfilled their aspirations and, generally, those transferring onto degree courses—45 out of 52 in July 1978—had performed as well or better than on the DipHE.

Mr John Davidson, secretary of A.C.I.D., says in the latest edition of the association's journal: "It has

been becoming even harder to refute the view of sceptics that the DipHE is largely being used as a way into degree courses for students without the usual two A level qualification. This in itself could be taken as ample justification for the DipHE movement if such opening of access could not have been brought about in any other way."

However, Mr Davidson, in an extension of the Middlesex survey covering five other courses, found that more than half the 264 students questioned would have taken the DipHE even if there had been no possibility of transfer. Nearly 70 per cent said they would consider leaving full-time education after the DipHE course if job opportunities existed.

Women condemn policies

by David Jobbins

Women trade unionists have criticised in total opposition to Government policies which they say will reduce their chances of obtaining higher and further education.

The 50th Trade Union Congress Women's Conference called on the general council to urge the Government to reverse public spending cuts and expressed concern at their impact on education and training.

Meeting in Brighton last week, the conference backed a resolution from the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education claiming that advances towards equal opportunities for women were being seriously endangered.

It called on the general council to demand "vigorous" action to defend what women had already achieved—and to restore and increase lost resources and opportunities in education and training.

Specific action demanded by the conference included:

- Restoration of resources to the Manpower Services Commission, its Training Services Division, and its extension of the YOPS and TOS schemes with special provision for women and girls.
- Extended mandatory grants system for all 16-plus students and mandatory grants for mature women students returning to study and training.
- Reversal of the policy of reducing opportunities for female entry to further and higher education.

Conference also backed a motion to demand that the Government take action to redress the inequality of treatment for men and women in further education.

It sought a Government inquiry into the causes of differences in pay, men and women and to release from employment for FE—opportunities which delegates already regarded as "inadequate"—and demanded an expansion.

What happens to resolutions passed by the conference depends on the line taken by the TUC women's advisory committee early next month and ultimately on the TUC education committee and the general council.

NATFHE delegate Ms Patricia Leman was narrowly beaten for a place on the advisory committee. She was second runner-up to Ms. G. Jones for eight.

NATFHE members are hopeful that when the size of the committee is expanded possibly next year, the union may be successful in gaining a seat.



Kent names new vice-chancellor

Dr David Ingram, principal of Chelsea College, is to be the new vice-chancellor of Kent University. He will take up the post in October.

For the past 18 months Dr Ingram spearheaded the successful campaign by the college to acquire the St. Mark and St. John site in North London, despite severe commercial competition.

Dr Ingram was educated at King's College School, Wimbledon, and New College, Oxford, where he obtained a first class honours in physics in 1948, and as a research student at the Clarendon Laboratory, a doctorate in 1951.

He moved to Southampton University to set up a new research group in microwave spectroscopy and spent seven years there as research fellow, lecturer and reader.

In 1959 he was appointed to the chair of physics and head of department at the University of Keele. He was also deputy vice-chancellor of Keele for two spells.

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Kissinger's calls remain secret

from Clive Cookson

WASHINGTON

Thanks to its famous Freedom of Information Act, the United States has the most open government of any major country. The Act, which was originally passed in 1966 and extended in 1974, has been of great benefit not only to journalists and the general public but also to scholars and researchers, especially social and political scientists and contemporary historians.

Recently, however, federal agencies have been trying to tighten the Act and restrict the material they have to turn over to anyone who requests it. And the United States Supreme Court has consistently interpreted the law in the government's favour.

Two major rulings announced by the Supreme Court last week introduced further limitations on the use of the Freedom of Information Act. The one that drew most attention was the decision, by 5-2 votes, to reverse a lower court ruling which gave public access to transcripts of the telephone conversations of Henry Kissinger made as Secretary of State from 1973 to 1976.

The second ruling, which created less controversy but could have even greater long-term impact on the academic community, was that research data gathered in the course of a federally financed study is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act and may be kept secret.

While the Kissinger ruling provoked general condemnation from academic groups, the second decision was supported by the American Council on Education and the Association of American Medical Colleges. They argued that it would reassure researchers to know that their raw data would not be made public and they would not risk premature or inaccurate dissemination of their results.

The case involved a request by a group of physicians, the Committee on the Care of the Diabetic, for research material compiled by twelve university medical centres in a \$15m long-term project known as the University Group Diabetes Programme. The results of the programme, which was funded by the



Dr Kissinger: ruling condemned

National Institute of Health (NIH), were used by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to restrict the availability of certain drugs for diabetes.

The findings of the programme, and the FDA's action, created a big controversy in the medical community, and the Committee on the Care of the Diabetic, which disagreed with the conclusion, asked to see the raw data in order to check them. The NIH refused the request, made under the Freedom of Information Act, on the grounds that the data were the property of the researchers themselves and had not been seen by the NIH or FDA.

Writing the majority opinion, Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist said the Act could not be used to extract data from private researchers funded by a government grant or contract even if the government used the results.

The dissenting opinion signed by Justices Brennan and Marshall, said: "The understandable tendency of agencies to rely on non-governmental projects to perform myriad projects distances the electronic from important information by one more step. If the records of such organizations, when drawn directly into the regulatory process, are immune from public inspection, then government by secrecy must surely return."

The Kissinger case involved

New York library wins Auden case

The New York public library has won the right to keep a major collection of notebooks and manuscripts by the late W. H. Auden. The library persuaded Manhattan Supreme Court (a probate court) that Chester Kallman, an American collector and friend of Auden, had given the papers to its Berg collection.

Mr Kallman died in Greece in 1975, three months after sending his papers to the library, and his 85-year-old father, who was his heir, sued for their return. He alleged that they had been sent to the library for safe keeping, and that although his son intended to "donate the Auden papers to the Berg collection eventually, the gift had not actually taken place.

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Huxley's collected papers find a home in Houston

The collected papers, diaries and notebooks of Sir Julian Huxley, the eminent British biologist and first director-general of Unesco, have been acquired by Rice University, Houston, in the United States.

More than half a ton of the works of Sir Julian—who founded the university's biology department in 1913 and who was first a research student and then assistant professor there until 1916, have been acquired.

The papers include correspondence with T. S. Eliot, George Bernard Shaw, Albert Schweitzer, Margaret Mead, H. G. Wells, Henry Moore, Benjamin Britten, Maynard Keynes, Bertrand Russell and Dag Hammarskjöld. Other works include manuscripts, diaries, and travel notebooks, sketches, photographs and reviews.

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thousands of pages of transcripts that Mr Kissinger removed from the state department during his final months in office. He later deposited them with the Library of Congress, which is not covered by the Freedom of Information Act, on condition that they remain closed for at least 25 years.

Several groups, including the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association, sued for access to the transcripts, which they said would provide the most complete background record of American foreign policy during the period. They argued that Mr Kissinger wrongfully removed the transcripts, which were State Department property, and that they should be returned and opened to the public.

But the Supreme Court decided that Mr Kissinger had successfully removed his transcripts from the coverage of the Freedom of Information Act by taking them away from the state department before anyone had a chance to apply for them.

Two justices, William Brennan and John Paul Stevens, dissented strongly from the decision, which they said would encourage future government officials to avoid compliance with the Freedom of Information Act by removing materials to a place not covered by the Act.

After the ruling, scholarly and journalistic defenders of the Act on open government. Three weeks ago, for example, the Supreme Court said the Central Intelligence Agency could place stringent restrictions on the release of unclassified information by former employees.

In Congress, various agencies, including the CIA, are lobbying hard for the right to withhold more unclassified material. The result, according to the Organization of American Historians and the American Historical Association, would be a major setback for scholars studying recent world events.

Nevertheless, in relation to the secrecy of the British Government, the United States remains a paradise for the scholar or journalist who seeks recent materials or information from the Government.

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Faculty union ruling hits campus pay negotiations

from our North American editor

WASHINGTON

At the University of New Haven the administration abruptly broke off negotiations with the faculty union for a new contract to replace the existing one, which expires at the end of May. At Villanova University an official faculty referendum about creating a collective bargaining unit affiliated with the American Association of University Professors was cancelled by the National Labour Relations Board at the request of the administration.

Both events were part of the early fallout from last month's ruling by the United States Supreme Court that Yeshiva University does not have to bargain with the union cause they are managerial employees not covered by the National Labour Relations Act (NLRA, February 29).

The overall impact remains uncertain, with different experts on labour relations in academe making different predictions. David Kuwile, professor of labour relations at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, wrote in the *New York Times* that the Supreme Court had "sounded the death knell for faculty unions in the United States". But representatives of the three national teacher organizations (A.A.U.P., American Federation of Teachers and National Education Association) do not think that their prospects are so bleak.

There is considerable disagreement about how typical Yeshiva University, a Jewish institution, is of independent higher education. Some say faculty members at other institutions enjoy significantly more managerial authority than those at Yeshiva and may therefore not be affected by the ruling. Others claim that on the contrary most independent colleges and universities have governance structures that give academics more authority than Yeshiva where there is no faculty senate and the administration allegedly has a record of making major decisions without consulting faculty members. It is all very confusing.

Unless Congress clarifies the law, the courts are going to face a wave of lawsuits about academic collective bargaining. What is likely to happen in many cases is that the university will refuse to bargain with the elected faculty union, quoting the Yeshiva ruling as justification. In that case, either the National Labour Relations Board, which has authority to order a union certification and collective bargaining in the private sector, will order the administration to bargain and will go to court to enforce the ruling if it still refuses, or the NLRB will agree with the administration and the faculty union will take it to court. The federal court will then have to look at the facts of the particular case to decide whether or not the union members are "managerial employees" taking guidance from the Supreme Court majority opinion written by Justice Lewis Powell.

The University of New Haven has already taken the first step along this road by refusing to negotiate a new contract with the Connecticut Federation of Teachers, which faculty members chose four years ago as their bargaining agent. "After careful analysis of the Supreme Court decision and the role of the faculty in the operation of the University of New Haven, it appears inconceivable that the Court's reasoning in the Yeshiva case applies to this institution," stated university president, Philip Kaplan.

Collective bargaining by faculty members started in 1950, and union contracts are now in force in about 230 four-year colleges and universities, of which 80 or so are private institutions. The pace of unionization has slackened a bit over the past two or three years, but the national organizations were looking forward to faster growth again during the 1980s as faculty members seek their protection against the consequences of declining enrolments and financial retrenchment.

Such action by Congress could encourage state legislatures to make similar amendments to their labour laws, which cover state employees, including those in public higher education. Labour laws in the 25 states that permit public sector collective bargaining are often modelled on the National Labour Relations Act. Otherwise, observers say, academic unionization in public colleges and universities is likely to be hit by the knock-on effect of the Yeshiva decision.

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However, Robert Nielsen, who directs the colleges and universities department of the American Federation of Teachers (to which the Connecticut Federation belongs), called the university's action "misadventure" and denied that Yeshiva was a model for New Haven. Mr Nielsen said the union would ask the NLRB to intervene on its behalf and he predicted that the board would order the university to bargain. If so, the administration would have to decide whether to refuse and risk an expensive court battle.

The position at Villanova University, a Roman Catholic institution near Philadelphia, is different, in that it has not been unionized. The cancelled referendum was held by the NLRB to determine whether a majority of the faculty wanted the local A.A.U.P. chapter to act as their union and negotiate pay and conditions for them. If so, the board would (before Yeshiva's ruling) have ordered the administration to bargain with the chapter. Other private colleges and universities are also reported to have asked the NLRB to put off planned union elections, and some of those cases too may have to be settled on that basis, whatever the board decides.

In the hope of resolving the general confusion in their favour, the national faculty associations have already started moving behind the scenes to get the National Labour Relations Act amended to state explicitly that faculty members are covered. The A.A.U.P. has set up a committee of three law professors (Robert Gorman of the University of Pennsylvania, Matthew Flinkin of Southern Methodist University and Julius Gorman of Yale) to prepare a Bill that could be adopted by Congress, and its staff have opened discussions with staff from the Senate and House of Representatives labour committees to see if their legislation can be introduced this session.

The A.A.U.P., AFT and NEA realize that if they are to persuade Congress to change the law, they must put aside their usual rivalry on this issue of vital common interest and present a united front to the politicians. Negotiations between the three to do so have begun.

In fact a broader coalition of unions may be mobilized, for, as Mr Nielsen of the AFT pointed out, other unions representing professional workers are also threatened by the Yeshiva ruling, and they want Congress to amend the law to make sure that not only academics but all professional workers have a right to unionize.

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Overseas News

Funds for Dr. Tomin withheld by Czechoslovak authorities

by Paul Flather
Czechoslovak authorities are withholding funds sent to support the philosopher Dr. Julius Tomin by a West German academic foundation.

Members of the philosophy faculty at Oxford University are now seriously concerned at the financial hardship being inflicted on Dr. Tomin and his family.

They have set up a defence fund for Dr. Tomin, who for almost three years has been running a series of unofficial seminars for a group of students in Prague. He is denied an official teaching post, and is now "unemployed".

Meanwhile, pressure and harassment from Czech security police to force Dr. Tomin to leave the country is increasing. But he told the *THES* that he would never give up his seminars of his own accord.

"I think it is my duty to stay and continue. But I am at the edge of my strength. It is three years since I started this and I have had many messages that I will end up at the bottom of a ditch."

He said it was not fair to ask Western philosophers to continue to visit him following the arrests and detention of Dr. William Newton-Smith, a senior philosophy tutor from Balliol College, Oxford, and Mr. Angus Cargill, a British



Dr. Julius Tomin: pressure to leave.

student from two of his unofficial seminars.

But recent events are unlikely to deter academics from trying to see Dr. Tomin. The Master of Balliol, Dr. Anthony Kenny, who lodged strong protest with the Czech authorities over the treatment of Dr. Newton-Smith, said: "Philosophers are a nomadic and gregarious group. We go wherever we are invited. If the official Charles University in Prague invited us to lecture, we would go there."

In 1978 Dr. Tomin wrote to four

universities in the West inviting academics to come and lecture to his group of students in Prague. He has now been invited to lecture at several universities in Britain and offered an open fellowship at Cambridge University.

But he steadfastly refuses to leave Prague for fear of having his citizenship revoked. "I know it is a trick. It is a simple way of getting rid of me," he said.

Dr. Tomin told the *THES* how he resisted one attempt by police to "invite" him to the police station. "Two plain-clothes men walked into my flat. I told them they had no authority to come in and I refused to go with them."

"They threatened to take me beforefoot and in my pyjamas through the centre of Prague," Dr. Tomin then went to his bedroom refusing all requests to go with the police for 30 minutes. When they decided to leave he refused to return their invitation.

"I told them this is an important document for me. It shows me how they work here and they had to leave without it."

It is thought that police interest in Dr. Tomin, whose activities were described in detail in the *THES* last month, increased after an article by him, *Inside the Security State*, was published in the *New Statesman* magazine.

Sue Masterman on a joyful event in Albania

'Commissars of Light' festival fetes teachers

"Right after the liberation, the teachers went far and wide... to safeguard the new peoples' power and to open schools so as to teach the people." That is part of Albania's official background information on the "Commissars of Light" festivities held on March 7 to celebrate the role of the teacher in society.

The anniversary dates from 1887 when the first Albanian school was opened in Korca. "Our predecessors had dreamt of such a thing," the Albanians say. "They fought with pen and rifle for the Albanian language." At the time the first school was opened 90 per cent of the population was illiterate.

Now, the Albanians claim, the Albanian school has been set up and consolidated on the basis of the three components: lessons, productive labour, and physical and military training.

Education in Albania is free of charge, and eight years of school are compulsory. Currently the Albanians say that almost 80 per cent of those who graduate from the eight-year school attend middle schools and that many of those who graduate from the middle schools attend university and other high schools. There are now three and a half times as many teachers as there were in 1960, although precise figures are not available.

During the "Commissars of Light" celebrations, festivities are staged by the public and particularly by pupils in honour of their teachers. Veteran teachers are also so

honoured, and trips are made to the first Albanian schools and museums. The country's newspapers and publishers editorialise to "hail the educators of the younger generation and highly evaluate their noble mission".

Albania would not be living to its reputation if it had not, on March 7, issued a trade union bulletin on the education system in the country. According to Albania 37 per cent of the population of 2.3 million is illiterate. There are 23 million illiterates in the United States of America and 30 per cent of Chinese adults cannot read or write. Britain is also branded for cutting its education budget.

Although education in the capitalist and revisionist countries is proclaimed for being equal for all, the people it, regardless of its more and more difficult to be working masses and is a privilege for the minority, the Albanians claim.

The systems which the Albanians deem, which are about all besides their own, nepotism and bribes play a greater role than knowledge in selecting examination, and final qualifications are "passport to nowhere".

Since the Albanians appear to have discovered the key to the educational paradise in revisionist countries, they are unwilling to let the West take a closer look at their methods, not only in theory, but in the real life of daily practice.

French student agency closes in December

from Guy Neave

PARIS
The Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises, one of France's most important agencies for student and teacher exchange abroad—is to close down on December 31 this year. Instead contact with foreign universities will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Higher Education's foreign relations branch.

For the past three years the office national, roughly equivalent to the British Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges, has been living on borrowed time. In 1977 a report from the Comptroller and Auditor General's Office recommended the closure. Now at a time when there are more foreign students than ever in French universities, more than 108,000, the axe is to fall.

Founded in 1910, the office is a semi-private agency funded by central government but having considerable independence. Since 1974 however the setting up of a separate Ministry of Higher Education saw an increasing control by central government over university exchange. Even so, in 1978 the office exchanged more than 3,500 French students in posts abroad and a further 2,800 foreign students in French secondary schools. In addition it administered more than 1,000 French Government scholarships to graduate students and researchers coming to undertake work in France.

The office national has particularly close links with the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience and with the West German Academic Exchange Service.

Though the takeover by the Ministry of Higher Education is justified on grounds of administrative rationalization, this policy is strongly opposed by the Ministry of National Education, the better placed in foreign exchanges. Over the past few years some degree of decentralization has been characterized by the Ministry of Education policy.

New Zealand warns against spending cuts

from Lindsay Wright

WELLINGTON
The New Zealand Vice-Chancellor Committee has released a pamphlet warning of the dangers of becoming optimistic whether Keynesians or monetarists. Their predictions always have a gloomy tinge to them. But scratch a socialist in recent months and Armageddon seems only a few steps away. Britain on the verge of ending social conflict, academics, if they do not listen to socialists.

Which is perhaps a pity. Some socialists, to be sure, extract their pessimism about the country from the higher certitude of their ideological commitment to Marxism. But the others, on the right, at least, are not so sure. Daniel Bell, pessimistic as he has at times, has, however, try to address the political issues of the day on the basis of hard evidence: are the assumptions about the British working class in the 1970s still valid? Or are they obsolete?

One of the hand, and one of the best, is Mr. John Goldthorpe of Oxford University. In a recent interview he declared his ambition to be "not letting the politicians argue away the social mobility of the country's technical intelligentsia."

By nature a cautious group, the vice-chancellors have been dramatically less than their predecessors in 1978, they say, the average running cost per student was not more than 10 per cent above the country's technical intelligentsia.

Comparing costs with those of university systems overseas, the vice-chancellors point out that New Zealand's expenditure per student is about half that of the United Kingdom and about three-quarters of the Australian outlay.

The universities, the vice-chancellors claim, have already taken the past few years have taken their share of economic cuts in expenditure, chiefly through cuts in the middle class has always done for a share of the good life. And if the workers use trade unions as their instrument that is "natural", too.

But the upshot is a fairly horrific picture of why unprecedented inflation has been generated within the British economy. Using the power of trade unions to keep up with, if not ahead of, the "going rate" has generated inflation. In other words, inflation is endemic to a capitalist society such as ours.

Now that "reducing" of Mr. Goldthorpe's argument, which is not a new one, is being argued, in fact

The managing director approach

For a man who has written a history of the world running a university might appear a considerably less daunting task.

In fact it is the challenge of both that appeals to Professor John Roberts, the new vice-chancellor of Southampton University. He has brought the vision and historical perspective demanded of the first to his aid in his approach to the second.

He comes to Southampton after spending most of his adult life at Oxford, first a student at Keble, where he got a first-class honours degree in history, then postgraduate work at Maudslayi and more recently fellow and tutor at Merton, where for two spells he was warden.

For 10 years he edited the *English Historical Review* and was a member of the council of the Royal Historical Society from 1974 to 1977.

As a historian he concentrated on modern European history particularly Italy and France in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He is perhaps rather fortunate in that his period and subject. He has a striking physical resemblance to Napoleon I and his expertise in French history makes him able to meet and master the quips that must result.

But any similarity with Bonaparte here only on his appearance and not on the way he is carrying out his present task.

Professor Roberts describes his attitude towards his new job as that of managing director to the board and you have to answer for the practical questions. A vice-chancellor also acts as a receptor for the university. He is the chap on whom people try to unload.

The big difference is that the university, the criteria of success. One of the effects of the Robbins expansion was, he says, that universities became far less clear about their aims.

"The curse of the British university system until the present has been the structure. Once you get outside the collegiate universities there is a grave absence of a way of getting a quick and sure response to the needs of the day."

This has led to an easy and anarchical growth. Universities have

Running a university is similar to running a company, says Southampton's new vice-chancellor Professor John Roberts. Ngao Crequer has been talking to him

always been used to going on with what they have been doing, only more so, and it is rather hard for them to change things fundamentally.

"They are rather like the British trade unions, fundamentally conservative. There has been little serious consideration given to major change."

As an example he points to the structure on which all universities are based: senate and council. This he says is a structure which was suitable when academic priorities were susceptible of a more confident ranking, when all that was necessary was to carry along the professors, and when the operation was on a much smaller scale.

"Now the complexity of issues is such that nearly every question takes up a disproportionate amount of time. All this points towards some pretty radical constitutional reforms."

But to the enticingly bogging next question he expects to be asked: "You say that something I shall have to face, but not in my first year. We can consider other ways. But vice-chancellors can only slowly lean on the wheel. It is a mistake to think they can quickly change things."

Professor Roberts sees the need for the universities to undergo some self-examination. But at the same time he is closely conscious of the fact he is still new to the job and to Southampton and is not the kind of person to rush blindly ahead.

He is keen to welcome the company and support of his colleagues and will not be even temperamentally inclined to distance himself from them.

He keeps a cool head when he discusses the cuts imposed by the university and is prepared to look at their effects from all angles.

"It all depends on a view of how far we are committed to doing things as we always have done or

whether you think, as I do, that there may be an opportunity for mopping and clearing up."

He looks at rationalization quite clinically. The question that must be asked is, he says, in our attempt to be responsive to national or regional needs, does the country really need 40 departments of, say, inter-colonial genetics?

To summarize, think positively, he says. Financial stringency may well offer up the opportunities and the chance to do things differently. The menace of the cuts should not be overstated.

"Look at Finniston. Something will come out of it. The effect which will run through the system. It will mean that in about 10 years we will look back and say, 'that was the starting point'."

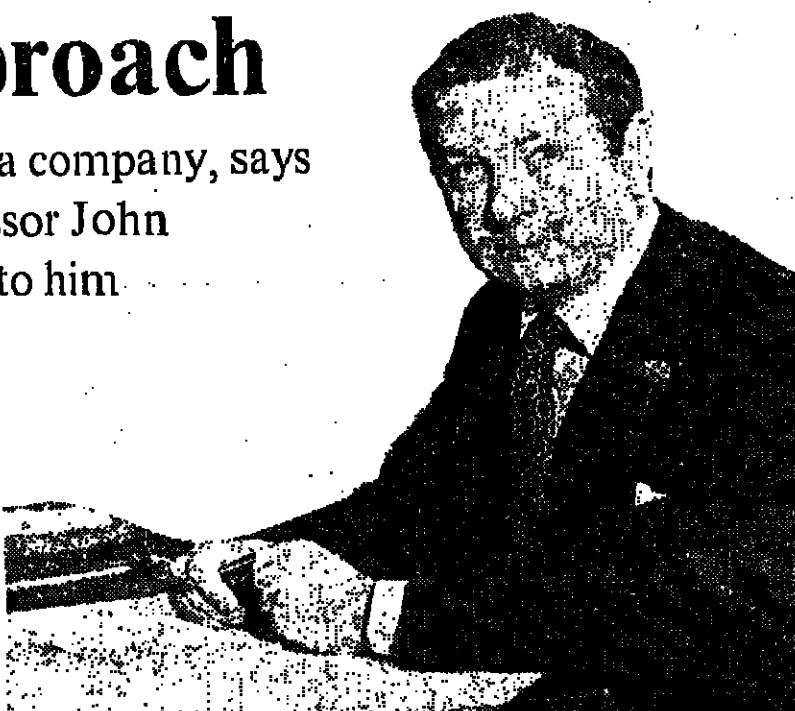
He thinks that the decision to charge full cost fees to new overseas students and the general cut-back in financing, were two things that had no necessary connexion.

"I would go along with almost everything that has been said about the damage likely to be done by the machinery employed regarding overseas students. Unquestionably the argument goes against the Government and people were right to try to influence change."

"The other question concerning general funding must vary from university to university. Some people are bound to find themselves in a position where extremely severe consequences are immediately apparent."

But looking at the system as a whole, I am not so frightened as some seem to be by all the possibilities that lie ahead. I do believe that there are some possibilities for change, and that if we are determined to do so, we can achieve it.

It is not impossible, he says, that one day somebody may want to close down an institution or department. It is not impossible, he says, that one day somebody may want to close down an institution or department.



"I do not see why the questions should not be asked. You are asking the same of the steelworkers. If you ask, why do you have a steel mill, it seems a bit hard for you cannot put the question: 'Does Southampton need a steel mill?'"

Universities have never quite been used to operating in market conditions.

He sees a need for central planning, although he would resist any move towards a belief that the government should know best.

In his view, the University Grants Committee has emerged so far as the best agent of guidance but it had been strained over the years because of the intervention involved in rapid financial planning. Its effectiveness could not be as great on a yearly basis as under a five-year plan.

Professor Roberts has great regard for the system of devolved financial responsibility which he found at Southampton. It operates on a "user pays" basis and means that decisions on economics are made by those primarily affected.

His concern to get the priorities right above all things has led to him setting up a working party for

the review of academic functions (size and shape).

"It is an academic goal exercise. It will not be making recommendations about what should go, but instead deciding which subjects should get money first, if it is available. These are the arguments you use to decide your priorities."

He is clear about his own priorities. "I am an unashamed academic, and my priorities are research and education. Nothing can be justified at the cost of these two things."

In Professor Roberts' Southampton University has a vice-chancellor who is prepared to come to terms with the question of what a university exists to do and is not afraid of accepting the challenge of change this could entail. He will be asking a lot of questions but he will also be listening to the answers.

He also has a sense of humour. He keeps a picture of the Paris Commune, a city ablaze, in his office. He remarks with a grin that he thinks it is the kind of picture a vice-chancellor ought to have. It shows, he says, that if people are determined to have a shenanigan then they will.

"I find it fascinating the way that one group after another have developed more capacity for organized action."

Socialist's bleak vision of Britain's social structure

David Walker on sociologist John Goldthorpe and his new book

Goldthorpe is not the same as working-class life. I've never been committed to the idea that there is anything particularly distinctive or superior in working class culture."

And the point does distinguish him as an expert on the divisions which wreck Britain, from the likes of Richard Hoggart or Raymond Williams.

Mr. Goldthorpe indeed delivered a public lecture recently in which he had some sharp things to say about the Marxist ideology of the working class that has never performed on cue, and some writers' regretful literary ambiguities about working-class fraternity.

By contrast, Mr. Goldthorpe believes in hard figures. His autobiography, *My Life*, is a concrete and clear one. At the core of his new book *Social Mobility and Class Structure in Modern Britain*, is a concealed account of his own rise in the world.

He was born in 1919 to a lower middle-class working family (we can say in retrospect) one of the most mobile in Britain. Its achievements rose through the schools and colleges, its boys became lecturers and civil servants, local government officials.

Only a few years ago, in 1960, it was a generation which manhood the postwar expansion of the welfare state and the nationalised industries.

Members of that generation were part of the flowering of British sociology in the late 1950s and 1960s in such institutions as the University of Leicester and the London School of Economics. It was a time when this new discipline struck, and successfully.

transform the tired face of Britain. They failed. And that negative note gives a clue to the bleakness (despondency?) of Mr. Goldthorpe's vision of Britain in the 1980s.

There were achievements. Mr. Goldthorpe was a celebrated statistician by sociologists of the industrial labour force in the car factories of Luton in Bedfordshire. They gave a new word to British politics: the affluent worker.

But the affluent worker turned out to be complex. According to Mr. Goldthorpe and his colleagues he had turned out to be "bourgeoisness" he had joined the property-owning democracy without losing any of his attachment to collective bargaining with employers through trade unions. Worse, from the point of view of Conservatives, the affluent worker's trade unionism became stronger as his attachment to material prosperity—a house and car and domestic appliances—became stronger. The union was a means of pressing for more money.

But, in 1980, the affluent worker turned out to be the inflationary worker, though Mr. Goldthorpe himself does not put it quite that way. Solidarity as a tool has spread: "A marvellous example is with the lorry-drivers' strike last winter. Only a few years ago, the lorry-drivers' strike was a nationalised industry: it was a generation which manhood the postwar expansion of the welfare state and the nationalised industries."

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But the intensity of awareness of social difference in Britain that Mr.

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The cost of specialization in Germany

from James Hutchinson

BONN
"Napoleon?" said the history student, looking at a question from his tutor, "Isn't that a kind of French bread?"

apocryphal, and if not it was surely only meant to tease. But it was told at a press conference in Bonn this week to give weight to a serious complaint made by the West German Association of University Teachers that many young people were entering universities with a totally inadequate standard of general education.

The association, which has 11,000 members, put the blame on the changes that have taken place since the early 1970s in the curriculum of the senior forms in the gymnasium, roughly the equivalent of the British grammar schools. As a result, said the university teachers, people were leaving school, knowing more and more about less and less.

If this trend continued, said the association, the stage could be reached where the abstruse, final examination at the gymnasium, should no longer be recognized as a certificate for automatic university entry. "It might have to be introduced. Moreover, a sound general education should be offered by the gymnasium to all its pupils, not only to those who wished to go to university."

Specialization has meant that only four subjects are classified as obligatory ones for all senior pupils: German, Maths, Sport and Religion. The University Teachers' Association and the Association of Language Teachers are demanding that the list be extended to include history, two natural sciences and two foreign languages.

The associations said that all too often the universities were having to fulfil the teaching tasks which were being neglected by the schools. And in many cases the schools were providing the kind of specialized, concentrated education which should be left to the universities of the future.

Culture in Northern Westphalia, said the associations had got it wrong. The purpose of the reform of the senior classes' curricula was to provide a broadly-based education and to develop the intellectual and cultural development of the young in Britain and the United States. It thought that the campaign against it now was not unreasonably connected with the federal election due to take place in October.

Italian professors live in fear of militant students

from Uli Schmetzer

ROME
Professor Noe Trevisan had red varnish sprayed twice on his face when he tried to stop militant students this week from taking over a lecture hall.

Some days earlier a colleague at Padova University had been forced by students to lecture to a dog. At the end of the lecture he was ordered to ask the animal questions.

Last month Professor Vittorio Bachelet was killed by a commando of Red Brigade guerrillas as he left the lecture hall of the jurisprudence faculty surrounded by militants and students. (He was president of the Italian Magistrates' Association as well as professor of jurisprudence). Covered by syndacism, the killer commando escaped through the corridors of the university.

The new wave of violence against professors has prompted a call by rectors for armed campus guards, a move which would end the versatile and almost certainly trigger angry student demonstrations.

At the root of the recent campus violence is the militant "autonomy" students' faction, an ultra-left movement whose popular slogan is: "books and guns".

In Padova alone this month the carabinieri arrested 35 members of the movement, many of them from the troubled local campus. They

have been charged with attempts to overthrow the state. Police said the movement was highly organized. It had military training centres, an information service and links to scores of left-wing terrorist organizations.

Padova has become the hotbed of the autonomy since the summer last year of the university's political science Professor Toni Negri, accused of having masterminded terrorism and preached subversion in his writings.

"There is hardly a professor anywhere in the country today who has not suffered some kind of humiliation or aggression from militant students," a Rome lecturer told the *THES*. Many professors openly admit their lives have been threatened unless they give passes to certain students.

After the latest aggression at Padova, Professor Trevisan told a news conference he was manhandled by autonomy students who had doctored his walls of his lecture hall with slogans calling for armed resistance to the arrest of their companions.

"One of my students who tried to protect me was hit over the head with a mace. Then I was pushed and insulted. Next a strange variant appeared and sprayed me with eyes were not injured," the professor said.

Professor Trevisan has been a member of Italy's Communist Party for 10 years.

Three resign at Stellenbosch

from Martin Feinstein

JOHANNESBURG
Three student council members at the Afrikaans university of Stellenbosch, disgraced at their chairman's denunciation of the Government's denunciation of the new constitution, have resigned.

They did so near the council refused to apologize to the Prime Minister, Mr. Pieter Botha, for Mr. Hilgard Boll's remarks in a news conference interview. He attacked the draft constitution because it excluded blacks.

The three are Mr. Frans Roodenrys, vice-chairman, Mr. Kobus Visagie, and Mr. Nick Koenhof, secretary, who proposed the defeated motion of apology at a closed council meeting last week.

Their chairman's statements prompted a stern letter from the Prime Minister, who said he would

not in future speak on the campus under the council's auspices, a stern rebuke for the vigilante or enlightened campus.

Mr. Koenhof said the resignations stemmed more from the way Mr. Botha had been criticized than the criticism itself. Differences on the council had made his position "unbearable". He was compelled after some of his colleagues went so far as to criticize the Prime Minister's letter.

In a statement calling for a public apology the three said the university had been taken down into the "annual" failure to apologize would contradict the basic principle of decency and harm the university's name.

The community has to be shown that there are student leaders at Stellenbosch who disagree with the council. The statement said.

John O'Leary reports on Northumberland College as part of his series Colleges at Risk

Ponteland survivors waiting for the end

Students at Northumberland College will have perhaps the most individual attention of any in the country next year. They will have better than one member of staff between two, a principal acknowledged to have their welfare at heart, living conditions more spacious than their predecessors could have hoped for and tutors prepared to go out of their way to make academic life as stimulating as possible.

Yet the majority of the students coming back to the college in September already say they would rather be almost anywhere else and look forward with no pleasure to the last year of the BEd course. The reason is that their final year will

you go out. As a result, you tend to just stay in your room all the time and the end of term is a real relief. I see what friends have got at other colleges and I certainly wish I had not come here."

The feeling is common among most of the group. Students' union president Elaine Smith, who is doing the job on a part-time basis because no one would take on the sabbatical post, puts the blame on the sheer lack of numbers. There is a chance that Northumbria Police will take over part of the campus next year, which would be universally welcomed. "Given the choice between the police and more students, most of us probably would not want the police," says Miss Smith. "But at the moment they just want some people here. They could move Broadmoor up here and it would be welcomed."

Parents of the group staying on next year would also like to see the police move in since with only four men out of the 48 students, the community will be a vulnerable one. There have been three minor incidents at social events during the present academic year and, on an isolated and open campus, security is bound to be a worry.

This is just one of the myriad of problems which have confronted Mr Beasley since he took over as principal two years ago. Dr David Shadbol, who had been principal a matter of months when the total loss of teacher training places was announced, moved on to Worcester College before the rundown had really begun. Mr Beasley, previously Dr Shadbol's deputy, was left with the unenviable task of guiding the institution through its final years.

It is one of a number of staff, academic and otherwise, who have seen the complete picture of rise and fall, having been in at the birth of the college in 1964. A classic example of the teacher training "bubble" the college began as an annex of the now defunct Alnwick College before being designated an institution in its own right. Numbers rose as fast as facilities would allow during the boom years of teacher training, reaching a peak of more than 500 students in 1973, when it was envisaged that numbers would eventually top the 1,500 mark.

Even the first cutback, in 1975, gave no hint of what was to come. Kenneth Hunt, the Minister of State for Education, visited the college, proposed a rationalization of teacher training provision in the area.

Announcing the plan, a senior civil servant wrote: "The solution... puts responsibility for the main teacher training effort in the area on the Northumberland College of Education which seems to us, in all the circumstances, the best place for it." The college would be expected to undertake only a modest amount of diversification, which would provide a worthwhile broadening of its range of activities.

Less than two years later the



Northumberland College: a ghost campus.

college found itself on the list of institutions to cease all teacher education and so effectively close. Like the others on the list staff, students and, to a limited extent, the county council threw themselves into a campaign to change the Government's mind. There were delegations to see Mrs Shirley Williams, the Secretary of State for Education, demonstrations, petitions and appeals by local MPs. But all to no avail.

The campaign unwittingly became a contest between Northumberland and St Mary's College, Fenham—a Roman Catholic college in Newcastle which was also on the original list. With the support of the Catholic Education Committee, which was able to spread the cuts among its other colleges, St Mary's escaped and Northumberland was doomed. A county which had supported three teacher training colleges was to have none and the last local authority monolith north of the Tees was to disappear.

Proposals for new courses at the college were never seriously considered by the county, which found itself in financial straits having lost population and therefore income from rates after the reorganisation of local government. Submissions to the Council for National Academic Awards for a Diploma in Higher Education and a BA in combined studies had to be scrapped. In retrospect, Mr Beasley does not regret this, since he believes the college would have struggled to recruit students in an academic field which is over-provided. Enforced diversification of the kind which could have been attempted would only have prolonged the agony, he believes. Others are less convinced but have long been resigned to the loss of education facilities mostly not even 15 years old.

The library, for example, with its 85,000 books and computerized collection of periodicals, would be the envy of many a larger college. It is to be retained for the final 48 students, although purchases will cease and there will be no money to mend its leaking roof. Modern television equipment will have to go at the end of the year, as the college tries to cut down on the amount of expensive, saleable articles on the campus. Unless negotiations with the police, who have been given permission by the Home Office to buy

the site for their new headquarters, are completed in time for a partial takeover next year, five modern residential blocks and much of the site will not disguise the emptiness and it will take more than the media-busting social activities which are currently arranged to make student life bearable.

If it fails, it will not be for the want of effort by Mr Beasley and his senior staff. They recognise the problems and are fairly satisfied with the way the rundown has been conducted so far. Although students complain that the inevitable staff departures and the ensuing lack of continuity damage their studies, the college has succeeded in securing a generous staffing agreement and has been able to buy in part-time staff when necessary. Complimentary reports by external examiners are evidence that academic standards are being maintained and staff are conscious of the need to provide extra stimulation for students in the final year.

The redundancy programme, both for academic and non-academic staff, has also proceeded smoothly, although it is acknowledged that the "most difficult stage is yet to come." Most of the lecturers shed up to now have been content to retire on or have found other jobs but this year the compulsory redundancies have to start in earnest.

The county is accused by all the unions of being less than helpful in redeploying staff and has still not reached a full agreement on redeployment with the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education. Only four NAFHE members have found jobs in Northumberland schools and all did so independently of the county's existing scheme. The lecturers are also meeting fierce opposition from the school teachers' union because of an inflated view of the money they would receive under the Crombie code.

Some 25 academic staff will remain on the payroll for a year after the college closes, seconded to allow courses to be finished or to allow staff to complete their further qualifications, but for many of the younger staff the search for jobs is becoming urgent. Mr Steve Whitley, a NAFHE officer who was in the vanguard

of efforts to save the college, is among those being made redundant in the summer. Let's call a spade a spade", he says. "I am being sacked and I have no prospect of another job at the moment. The Crombie regulations allow for a safeguarded salary only if there is no break of service and for those under 55 the alternative of long term compensation is not generous."

For most of the non-academic staff the outlook is even bleaker. The vast majority are women working part-time at the college, which is by far the biggest employer in the immediate area. In a region suffering from exceptionally high unemployment rates their chances of finding another job are negligible. Many are breadwinners for their families as they fear that if negotiations with the police break down the site could be developed for housing and employment opportunities would disappear.

No one at the college relishes the thought of the last year. For the academic staff teaching will take up only a fraction of their week but a number of administrative tasks remain, such as the filing through of the records of employment who has passed through the college for transfer to its education office as the references can still be given after the college has closed.

A multitude of pitfalls wait between now and August 1981, the least the thorny question of deployment and the possibility of a plea-bank at the opposite end of the scale. If a key member of staff finds another job and cannot be replaced, under those circumstances, ironically, the student would refuse to make the person concerned redundant and the chance of broken service might be lost. But having such difficulties, the principal and his seniors will be able to pride themselves on an unpleasant task well done.

By common consent, all who have learnt from the experience of Northumberland's previous closure at Alnwick, where the rundown was anything but satisfactory. Staff at Ponteland would pass on more good advice if others found themselves in a similar position—namely to insist on a generous staffing agreement, which they had, and a comprehensive redeployment agreement, which they have not had up to now.

But the experience of the four colleges in this series which lost teacher training places in 1979 (Northumberland, Derby, London College and Nottingham) shows that the most important prerequisite is out of their control. That is a sympathetic and preferably wealthy funding authority. Nottingham was in exactly the same position as Northumberland but Kent was not and, above all, able to fund the support necessary to give their college a chance of survival.

Through the operation of these networks, which now encompass 23 associated institutions, the UNU has in the past four years been trying to fulfil its mandate of identifying and solving major global problems of human social development and welfare. It is doing this through its three priority programmes on world hunger, human and social development and the use and management of natural resources. Moreover, its system of UNU fellowships through which scholars are sent to countries with problems compatible to their own has already played a large part, not only in stopping the brain drain to industrialized countries, but in effectively bringing improvements back to developing countries.

The networks have been identified by at least three working councils of the university as the most important contribution the UNU has made in its first phase. But one of them, Dr Jacob Ade Ajayi, of Nigeria, said that they have been somewhat wasteful in not going about to solve their own problems, as originally intended, and having to depend on existing ones.

Three agreed that one task facing the council of the UNU in the next five years would be the institutionalization of activities between the university and various communities of scholars, particularly in Japan to ensure the expansion of the university's network. It is unlikely that as one chairman pointed out, without Japan's contribution of \$100m and the offer of headquarters in Tokyo, the union of 20 date 29 countries, mainly developing, have pledged funds to the UNU. Europe has been extremely slow in coming forward

Patricia Santinelli reviews the first phase of the United Nations University Better days ahead for worldwide research exchange

Later this year the foundations of the first integrated solar village will rise from the sands of the Sahara desert, a monument to achievements in international cooperation generated by the four-year-old United Nations University.

Only 18 months ago, Dr James Hester, the rector of the university and a former president of New York University, warned of the dangers of such enterprises due to the financial crisis confronting the UNU.

"It cannot be stressed too forcefully that the financing of the university is at a critical stage," he said. "If other member states do not contribute generously to the university its viability and effectiveness will be put at issue."

Now the picture is completely different. Dr Hester reports that the university has successfully completed its first phase of operations. It will enter its second phase with a medium-term five-year programme aiming at an endowment fund of \$250m, although the optimum will still be the original \$500m.

The basic premise is that the university has now reached a level at which, without major growth in administrative costs, it is possible to further develop programme activities throughout the world if adequate funds are received. Currently the university has received over \$140m and has an annual budget of around \$10m.

This endowment fund was originally drawn up to ensure university's academic freedom and financial stability without the interference of certain politically motivated countries. Initially U Thant, the late secretary general of the United Nations, had conceived the university as a traditional institution with a campus but geared to international students.

However, it was decided that the UNU, now known as the intellectual arm of the United Nations, should be a network of collaborating scientists and scholars in research and advanced training institutions around the world cutting across all political barriers.

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with Britain and Germany announcing their first contributions only last year and France, Spain and Italy still in the process of considering them.

America, whose government is willing to contribute, but whose Senate refuses may soon face a politically embarrassing situation when the other two superpowers, China and the Soviet Union, who have expressed a growing interest, come forward with their pledges.

A visit to China which took place last May at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Science has already resulted in collaboration with scholars and programme planning, post harvest conservation last July at the National Energy Authority in Iceland on a geothermal energy training course and three others are to be trained in remote sensing techniques at the International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences in the Netherlands.

Commenting on this progress, Dr Hester said: "On no other visit that we have made as an institution have our contacts resulted in agreements being reached, and UNU fellows appointed, only a few weeks after the visit. The immediacy of China's response to the UNU, as a means of providing a mechanism for worldwide scholarly collaboration is very exciting."

One of these is the already mentioned solar village, which is part of a sub-programme on energy for rural communities being undertaken together with Algeria's National Office for Scientific Research, an associated institution of the main programme on the Use and Management of Natural Resources.

This "socialist" village is one of thousands designed to house around 1,500 inhabitants being planned by the Algerian government for people currently living in inadequate accommodation.

Solar scientists working on the project believe that all the energy needs of this particular village can be met by the use of environmentally sound renewable energy based on sunlight, wind and water.

The university's role is to integrate and adapt existing solar technology to local conditions, to find sociocultural suitable ways to introduce this to the villages and to train local people to operate the equipment and devise appropriate new energy systems of their own.

The UNU is to determine the most appropriate energy technology for each community and household task such as water pumping and the humidification by integrating the best of traditional and contemporary technology to produce the most efficient solution.

The main emphasis of the Use and Management of Natural Resources programme, the last to be set up by the UNU in 1977, was the joint confrontation by both industrialized and developing countries of the energy crisis and environmental degradation facing the world. Its basic concerns are with the ecological basis for rural development and the applications of knowledge to arid lands and energy for rural communities.

Another outstanding programme of the UNU, and one of the first to be set up, is on the eradication of world hunger and malnutrition. This is by no means confined to the shores of developing countries but can be found much nearer home in our own affluent society.

The university estimates that about one billion people, the majority of whom are children under five, exist today on a diet with nutritional deficiencies, even though they are eating more food than ever before. Their health is poor and their productivity is low because population growth exceeds food supply but because of general malnutrition in the overall quality of life.



A research team from the University of Ghana gathers information on local diets.

Candidates for his post have abounded, but now five from S.E. Asia, South America, Africa and Europe have been shortlisted. When the final choice is made this month, the new rector will find himself overseeing the UNU at a time when several exciting projects are reaching fruition.

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The university believes that its most significant contribution is to concentrate its energies on the conservation, distribution and consumption of food. It is doing this through its four subprogrammes on food and nutrition policy and programme planning, post harvest conservation of food, nutritional needs and their fulfilment through local diets and women and post harvest conservation.

One major step is of course identifying the reasons behind malnutrition. Dr Roger Whitehead, a member of the advisory committee on the world hunger programme and a director of the Dupa Nutritional Unit of Cambridge University, recently reported on the problems of one small African village in the Gambia.

Here a study showed that 50 per cent of babies were dying by the age of five and two thirds of those surviving were by the age of two malnourished by international standards, solely due to the mother's undernourishment.

He concluded that the combination of insufficient milk due to the mother's poor diet and nutritionally poor and contaminated weaning foods were resulting in a high mortality rate and drastically retarded child growth in the Gambia.

Another study by Dr Radko Buzina of the Institute of Public Health in Yugoslavia showed that our belief that malnutrition in Europe has been practically eradicated has little foundation. This indicated that malnutrition very often did not result from economic factors but from poor dietary habits and an insufficient knowledge of adequate nutrition.

The investigation revealed that only approximately 50 per cent of undernourished children came from economically poorer families, whereas the rest belonged to families with sufficient incomes. However, the latter were those where both parents were employed and where food preparation and timing of meals had been altered to suit the wage rate and may still find cases of chronic, subclinical nutritional deficiencies for some specific nutrients, while simultaneously the increased total food (energy) consumption has contributed significantly to the problem.

He also advocated more methodical planning of meetings involving coordination of activities undertaken under the three programme areas, the harmonization of criteria for the selection of fellows for work in the field, and the evaluation of the real impact of networks of associated institutions.

The director general also believed that considering the modest financial resources available, these should be used selectively giving priority to research which was distinctively innovative. Moreover he felt that greater efforts should be made to improve the geographical distribution of projects and in the choice of those involved in them, particularly in respect of associated institutions.

One of the highest successes of the past year has been the major advance in the context of the UNU has made in the formulation and initiation of joint activities between the main programmes. For example the world hunger and use of management of natural resources programmes are now working together on the bio-conversion of organic residues for rural communities and on a solar food conservation system for these.

There have nevertheless been some criticisms, albeit minor ones of the university's activities. In his report to the UNU council, the director general of Unesco says that although the university should be congratulated for its achievements in the past four years, its working methods could be improved.

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The university says that this has often not proved to be the case, most notably in developing countries. In particular the rural villagers of the Third World have realized few benefits from national economic growth.

It believes that the intellectual challenge posed by pressing the global problems can only be met if representatives of different schools of thought belonging to different disciplines and cultures can interact in sustained discourse.

The programme now has contractual arrangements with some 73 research units around the world and with five associated institutions in Mexico, Japan, Switzerland, Sri Lanka and operates through five sub-programmes.

One of its most topical projects is on human rights, peace and international law in the context of development. It is related to the material and non-material needs of people and not limited to political rights, civil liberties and relations to states.

Another is on technology transfer, transformation and development, specifically devoted to the Japanese experience. This project is looking at the interrelationship between indigenous and foreign technology during the process of industrialization in modern Japan.

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Equal opportunities battle continues

have been two major difficulties with efforts to achieve higher education in the United States. First, the gains in concrete terms have been severely limited and some of the best qualified women have been excluded. Secondly, it is being opposed in a variety of ways by those who feel "reverse discrimination" is taking place.

However, the conference agreed that in spite of the financial constraints being imposed in this country, there should be a positive commitment to the large-scale establishment of nurseries and preschools in all educational institutions, and there was little criticism of the University Grants Committee ruling that public university funds cannot be used to subsidize them.

Women at the conference also agreed that there should be more wide-scale provision of part-time courses and specifically at women's colleges, and that there should be more formal academic qualifications.

Examples of these courses are

viding new opportunities for women were presented at conferences workshop by teaching staff from the NAPP course at Newcastle Polytechnic, the Open College of the West Federation, the custom-built degree for mature students at Hatfield Polytechnic, and more informal continuing education courses for women organized by staff at Manchester Polytechnic.

Since any such provision in higher education is likely to be in subjects to which few girls and women apply, delegates emphasized the importance of the role of teacher education in preventing stereotyping of subjects. Ms Jacqueline Cooper, of Ardnamh College of Education in Glasgow, was able to report to the conference that teaching staff there are introducing a course unit on sex gender in education.

Much attention was focused on discrimination faced by women academics in the areas of pay and promotion, and also, where the fact

that the proportion of women academics is more 13 per cent of the total, with most concentrated in unattractive or part-time posts.

Dr Sandra Ackles, a lecturer in the school of education at Bristol University, considered the more subtle problems that women academics come up against in their everyday working lives.

She emphasized the difficulty of coordinating the demands of work and the family, of the management of colleagues' relations while occupying a minor or taken status in the work setting and the need to reflect male dominance in accepted professional knowledge and practice.

Conference delegates expressed concern about the concentration of women at the lower end of the salary scale and the difficulty of obtaining references after a period of some years spent at home looking after young children.

They also discussed the problems

the need to consolidate a position through concerted individual research and publication often coinciding with the responsibilities of childcare.

Strategies suggested by women at the conference included the setting up of informal or alternative reference groups such as the British Sociological Association's women's group, and the women's research group set up jointly by staff at Bath and Bristol Universities.

Overall, women at the conference felt that positive discrimination in terms of nursery provision, part-time courses, specialist services and counselling for potential female women into non-traditional subjects and more open educational systems can and should be achieved under the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act.

Sex Discrimination Act's recognition of the need for women to have a considerable extent to which women are making the effort to enter and trace women's education at all levels.

Charlotte Perry

Terry Eagleton

higher education. There is, to me, no gloomy tale, not one that is not continued on page 11.

Chris Niblett explores the assumptions behind the recent engineering inquiry

Finniston's report: a case of mistaken identity

Even before its publication the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Engineering Profession, under the chairmanship of Sir Montague Finniston had given rise to extensive comment based upon the numerous leaks of the evidence and the recommendations. Reaction to the report after its publication has confirmed the impression that discussion of the recommendations has been confined to the potential efficacy of them.

There has, however, been an apparent absence of discussion about the basis upon which those recommendations have been made. In a recent editorial the *New Statesman* looked further into the report than have most other reviewers. It suggested that the report must be seen as an important document criticising Conservative Party attitudes towards British industrial policy, but despite asserting the report to be a political document the *New Statesman* does not pursue the full implications of this. It does not ask any wider political questions of the report such as those concerning the professional interests of the engineers that may be implicit in the report and its recommendations. In fact, the editorial congratulates the engineers:

"The report is essentially the work of engineers reporting on themselves, and to their enormous credit they have broken with the ancient idea that our professions should escape public accountability."

However, in raising the matter of sectional professional interests, it only to solve the engineers' from one of its more obvious firms, the *Age*, statesman brings to our attention the whole question of the self image and the professional identity of engineering. This short article will attempt to show that although there may be no simple consensus behind the recommendations there is, nonetheless, still an important aspect in which the image of professionalism underlies the report and in relation to which the recommendations need to be understood.

The professional identity of engineering is a central concern of the committee, which has chosen to recommend the formation of an Engineering Authority in order to oversee its specific recommendations and to supervise the registration of qualified engineers.

It is clear that the committee has been intent on creating an identifiable group of professional engineers. Behind the recommendations lies a clear image of what ought to constitute a professional engineer. The desired identity is explicitly based upon that of medicine and the law. (See paragraph 5.1 of the report). This is made clear by the parallels that have

been drawn between the proposed Engineering Authority and the function of the General Medical Council.

Both forms of organization are the products of specific social relationships and of neither absolute nor universal value...

The traditional liberal professions have long been held to exemplify the ideal of professional occupations, but it has recently been suggested that this example only represents one variant of the professional model of occupational organization and that it certainly does not constitute a single universally desirable form. Thus Terence Johnson has argued in *The Professions and Power* that occupational organization is determined by the specific details of the social relationship between the clients and the practitioners. Where the power in the relationship lies with the practitioners then the organizations will be exemplified by that of the liberal professions; this Johnson calls *collegiate control*. Such an organization, in which the power resides with the practitioners at the expense of the clients, is possible because the practitioners' abilities to define the needs and the needs and the manner in which those needs will be met. In general occupations under collegiate control will be characterized by a community of practitioners which appears homogeneous to a highly fragmented and heterogeneous clientele.

Johnson offers this as only one possible form of organization. In contrast to collegiate control he describes *patronage control*, in which the tension in the social relationship is now resolved in favour of the clients, who in large extent, the manner in which those needs are met. Patronage controlled occupations tend to be characterized by small client groups, such as domestic servants and large corporations and the purposes of employment for a relatively homogeneous group of practitioners whose alternatives for employment are severely limited.

The important point is that both forms of organization are the products of specific social relationships and of neither absolute nor universal value as the ideal of occupational organization. There is no *a priori* reason why all occupations will necessarily aspire to be collegiate. Another commentator on the professions, Philip Elliott, has suggested that the "housed" profes-



sional that is, a patronage controlled profession, may work in circumstances that are particularly suitable for the performance of certain work. He writes:

"... organization is not necessarily the bogymen of professional independence and autonomy as it has generally been cast... some organizations can be seen as including professionals from the pressures they would face in private practice and providing them with means to perform their professional tasks in relative security." (The Sociology of the Professions, p. 89)

This all emphasises that professional activities are socially complex and can take many different forms of organization. We need not expect them all to be, nor necessarily desire to be, collegiate, that is considerable rhetorical value in the appeal to the image of medicine or the law in advancing claims for the status of an occupation.

The committee may be applying an inappropriate image of engineering to the situation of employment.

The Finniston committee has identified the professional engineer with the model of collegiate organization. Yet there are elements in favour of the clients, who in large extent, the manner in which those needs are met. Patronage controlled occupations tend to be characterized by small client groups, such as domestic servants and large corporations and the purposes of employment for a relatively homogeneous group of practitioners whose alternatives for employment are severely limited.

those small groups that have been influential witnesses to the committee. (See Appendix B of the report.) This is not at all surprising for being asked to give evidence to a Government enquiry is exactly what would be expected for engineers whose personal experience led them to perceive engineering as collegiate; participating in such policy discussions is congruent with the collegiate rather than the patronage model.

For those who see engineering in the image of the liberal professions a concern with central organization, status, professional identity and a peer group engineering community are legitimate and crucial interests. They are also those very issues with which the report primarily deals. Yet there remains the large group of engineers whose experience does not relate to such considerations, their orientation, characteristically for patronage control, is local not national; it is towards the firm, not the wider professional community; and as such:

"the 'housed' practitioner defers and refers to his patron or patrons and identifies with the court or the corporation not necessarily with the 'professional' community." (Terence Johnson, The Professions and Power, p. 68.)

At best, therefore, the report has presented recommendations that reflect the aspirations and self-image of only a part (and possibly only a small part, whose function as witnesses was largely self-selected) of the engineering community. From this perspective the recommendations do not appear surprising. It would be expected that such proposals would reflect concern with status and collegiate imagery, which they do. It is important to ask in what way this affects the utility of the recommendations in meeting the professed aims of the revolution of British industry. (See the chairman's preface to the report, pp. 1-5.)

By obscuring the predominantly local orientation of most engineers employed in industry the report illustrates and reinforces, in a particular sector of the engineering community in matters of advice for policy, on engineering education and related topics. This sector has been able to make important rhetorical claims by linking the low status of engineers in Britain usually in contrast to Germany

with this country's relative economic decline. We must be prepared to question the capacity of the recommendations to assist in the improvement of Britain's economic performance. Do those recommendations tell us more about the professional self-image of a part of the engineering community than they do about real solutions to perceived economic problems? If it is true the penalties of uncritically identifying the needs of industrial policy as identical with the claims for status on the part of a semi-section of the engineers obviously may be severe.

We must be critical of its unsophisticated model of the engineering community, which manifests itself as a bias...

This discussion is not asserting the report to be worthless. It does seek to tackle crucially important issues and must be appreciated as a serious and well argued policy document embodying several possibilities for engineering in the coming decade. However, we must be critical of its unsophisticated model of the engineering community, which manifests itself as a bias in the interests represented by the major witnesses. This does not suggest conscious distortion by either the committee or the witnesses, but it does cause us to be wary of the monolithic professional identity presented in the report and implicit in its recommendations.

The question is how appropriate the recommendations, particularly those involving the new Engineering Authority, might be in meeting the needs of a largely industrially employed engineering community that might not share its leaders' centralist concerns.

If it does not relate to those engineers in industry how can it fulfil those aims of industrial regeneration to which the report set itself? Perhaps we should not join the *New Statesman* in congratulating the engineers upon their candidness and have felt obliged to explore the hidden assumptions of the Finniston committee report.

The author is a postgraduate student at Manchester University.

BOOKS

Attempts to place Wittgenstein

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by Gerd Brand
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by Derek Bolton
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ISBN 0 333 25220 3

Wittgenstein and Political Philosophy: a re-examination of the foundations of social science
by John W. Danford
University of Chicago Press, £11.90
ISBN 0 226 13593 4

Remarks on the Foundations of Mathematics
by Ludwig Wittgenstein
edited by G. E. Hughes
R. Rhees and G. E. M. Anscombe
Blackwell, £15.00
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by G. A. J. Rogers

The published corpus of Wittgenstein now amounts to about twenty volumes of varying sizes with the promise of more to come. Only one of these appeared in his own lifetime, the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, and that was published only after great difficulty. Wittgenstein's sources and perspectives, a valuable collection, devotes two of its 11 papers to the most detailed account to date of the story behind that publication.

The first of these papers is a translation of letters between Wittgenstein and Ludwig von Ficker, the editor of the influential Austrian literary journal *Der Brenner*, and the other is G. H. von Wright's account of the origin of the *Tractatus* which first appeared in 1921. Ficker's letters, together with those between Wittgenstein, Russell, Engelmann, Keynes, Moore, and C. K. Ogden published elsewhere, give us a clear picture of the uncertainties and frustrations Wittgenstein experienced in the years immediately following his return from Monte Casino, where he had been a prisoner of war, and which he left with the manuscript of the *Tractatus* in his knapsack. Ficker felt it his duty to publish. No doubt it appeared too much of a risk, especially when Wittgenstein said that Ficker would understand little of it.

Its major point, Wittgenstein went on to say, was to reveal that ethics could only be shown and never said. It is a theme to which he was to return in his conversations with Waismann. It is ironic that Wittgenstein's early philosophy, which held ethics to be too profound to be captured by language, should have led to what appeared to many to be its ultimate trivialization, the emotivist theory of the logical positivists.

This collection contains other important material. There is Wittgenstein's "Remarks on Frazer's Golden Bough" in a complete English translation for the first time. (An earlier version, not acknowledged here, did appear in the now defunct *Journal The Human World* in 1971.) Wittgenstein's strictures against Frazer's methodology reveal very clearly the way his mind could illuminate areas which he was not primarily engaged, and they contribute to an understanding of the implications of his later philosophy for the social sciences.

Wittgenstein's intellectual relationship to Waismann is the subject of Gordon Baker's paper. Baker makes a very strong case for reading Waismann's *Principles of Linguistic Theory* as having been composed under Wittgenstein's supervision and intended as the systematic presentation of Wittgenstein's philosophy. Seen in this light the *Waismann* book has a place as a source for Wittgenstein's views on several topics which are not covered in his undisputed writings, and his composition covers the controversial middle period of Wittgenstein's thought. This is a matter of some consequence.

Ludwig Wittgenstein and the



A central difficulty in discussing Wittgenstein is "how far one is justified in reading the same system into all of his philosophy, when he himself so clearly repudiated much of his earlier thought."

Wittgenstein's privacy, she nevertheless gives us glimpses which help to explain both the man and his works. Thus in her account of Wittgenstein's relationship with Francis Skinner she writes:

"We know that Wittgenstein dictated the *Brown Book* to Skinner in 1934-1935. But would we not be wrong to assume that Skinner acted only as an amanuensis? Even to an outsider it appeared as if Wittgenstein tested and perfected his thoughts in his earliest talks with Francis and a few other young men. They were somehow essential to the formulation of his thought, and perhaps the clue to why he chose to live in England. Among them, sons of the English middle class, Wittgenstein required, at that time in a disciple, childlike innocence and first-class brains."

That innocence seems to have been shared by Wittgenstein. On one occasion he came to Mrs. Baker to confess two scandalous burdens on his conscience. The first crime, related to his Jewish origin, was that he had not prevented the misapprehension that he was three-quarters Aryan and one-quarter Jewish, rather than the other way around. The other was that as a schoolmaster he had hit a little girl, and then denied to the headmaster that he had done it. He often appeared perturbed and Mrs. Baker comments that in him "everything was sublimated to an extraordinary degree." She also discusses Wittgenstein's relationship with the Soviet Union, and confirms what most would suspect, that the Russian had nothing to do with general political theories.

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It is often thought that Wittgenstein's philosophy, and especially the later philosophy, cannot be taken to propound a system. It is a method rather than a set of conclusions. We have already noted that there is evidence to set against this view. If Baker is right, that the *Principles of Linguistic Theory* is an attempt to state Wittgenstein's philosophy of the 1930s in the form of a system, and that Wittgenstein himself approved the *Waismann* view cannot be taken to propound a system. It is a method rather than a set of conclusions. We have already noted that there is evidence to set against this view. If Baker is right, that the *Principles of Linguistic Theory* is an attempt to state Wittgenstein's philosophy of the 1930s in the form of a system, and that Wittgenstein himself approved the *Waismann* view cannot be taken to propound a system. It is a method rather than a set of conclusions. We have already noted that there is evidence to set against this view. 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BOOKS

Settled out of court

Order and Dispute: an introduction to legal anthropology
by Simon Roberts
Penguin, £1.25
ISBN 0 1402 2178 6

The anthropology of law is now developed enough to call for an introductory textbook, while still being modest enough in quantity for such a project to be feasible. It is fortunate for us that Simon Roberts' *Order and Dispute* is a major classic, and it deserves similar success.

Order and Dispute has other features in common with Professor M. N. S. Ali's study. One of these is an emphasis on African material, though Dr Roberts by no means limits himself to this as Professor Ali did, but draws widely on sources relating to New Guinea, Melanesia and Eskimoland among others. He is of course known to social anthropologists (and indeed to lawyers, too) for his own work in Botswana, but while naturally and profitably he gives the lion's share of his attention more or less throughout the book to Philip Gulliver's studies of the Arusha and of the Ndebele.

The emphasis is thus on the management of disputes in pre-modern societies. It is interesting that though he is a lawyer, Roberts is suspicious of the concept of law, which he sees as little more than a folk-concept of the West; and this may be one reason for the comparatively scant attention which notwithstanding his own fieldwork he gives to dispute settlement in chiefly societies. It may be said, however, that his discussion of the theoretical issues involved in the debate about law and social control—about rules and power—is admirable in its lucidity and absence of polemic. Indeed there are times when one feels that Dr Roberts's good temper and fairness tend to blunt the edge of his analysis. A dash or two of Mair's occasional acerbity might have helped him here.

His concern here is to look at disputes (without any partisan assumption that either order or dispute is the natural state of society) and to undertake a comparative study of the different ways in which they are handled, without the distortion of whole societies or the loss of a minimum of order and content. He considers ecological, cultural and political variables as candidates for explanatory change, but himself remains agnostic in the face of the attractively simple explanations hawked around by theoreticians of various schools. Regularly, he leads the reader up the garden path of some seductively plausible correlation, only to stop

him short with a tart reminder that, unfortunately, there is too much evidence that does not fit. Here and there he discloses gaps. For example, the passing reference to biological factors as a possible element in differing responses to disputes is distracting and unnecessary. Also, perhaps too little is made of the difference between reciprocal (direct, restricted) and complementary (indirect, generalised) exchange as distinct forms of cooperation with varying implications for social control. In his discussion of third-party adjudication he pays too little attention to the question of how far the judge is a specialised officer, and how far his unimpaired work is merely one aspect of a multi-faceted chiefly (or similar) role, and in distinguishing between "household" officers and local intermediate authorities in chiefly states, he says nothing about whether and when the latter are delegates of the superior chief, or instead have an original, even if subordinate, jurisdiction of their own. In assessing the ability of subjects in chiefly societies to resolve antagonisms by moving out or away, as pygmies and pastoralists and shifting cultivators often can, an important distinction ought to be made between the expansionist phase of a chiefly state as it moves into a vacant or conquered area, and the phase of its permanent settlement when an ecological or administrative plenum has been attained; the rather ahistorical and static colouration of Roberts's general style of analysis is particularly apparent here.

In his acute discussion of mediators, Roberts notes that adjudicators may, in fact, have a greater freedom from rules than the mediator from rules; since the latter lacks the authority to make an actual decision, he may need to rely more rather than less on socially accepted rules in contriving a settlement. But Roberts does not go on to consider the possibility that the expansionist phase of a chiefly state as it moves into a vacant or conquered area, and the phase of its permanent settlement when an ecological or administrative plenum has been attained; the rather ahistorical and static colouration of Roberts's general style of analysis is particularly apparent here.

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Roberts ends with a chapter on "Main themes and interests in the literature", which is an excellent short essay in its own right. The legalists "take a hammering here (with Roberts' bearing the brunt of the criticism), but the intention of offering a broad view of the anthropology of law over the last century is well fulfilled. He concludes with some elegant and constructive suggestions as to how the different schools of legal anthropology might cooperate in tackling the research problems confronting them.

Ian Hammett

Ian Hammett is reader in anthropology at Bristol University.

Ways ahead

Ideas and Intervention—social theory for practice
by Joe Bailey
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £7.50 and £3.75
ISBN 0 7100 0367 6

To some sociologists the development of a "critical" and theoretical sociology over the last 20 years seemed a retrograde step in the history of the discipline. Empirical research has seemed to wane in the face of the unremitting concentration on philosophical, methodological and conceptual issues, and practical concerns like how to use sociology have virtually disappeared. Indeed the term research has come to mean little more than sitting in front of a pile of books (an activity known known as "scholarship") rather than the active search for new knowledge.

The theory-mongers now rule, with the result that it is only an unfashionable minority who want to relate properly theoretical ideas about how the social world structures power action to the actual concerns of people. It is the consequence of this development is an increasingly rigid distinction between a scholastic and academic sociology, and a scientifically weak social work. The two professions have become separate realms, and the "theory" and "practice" are well separated. It is well that sociologists would be convinced to believe that their grasp of social processes and structures could form the basis of a systematic social work practice. None the less the fact that so few are interested in developing a practically oriented sociology is disturbing, especially at a time when the cost-conscious 1980s loom upon us, and demands will inevitably be made to cut back impractical, low status academic subjects.

Joe Bailey's new book arrives, then, at a critical point in the brief history of British sociology. He argues forcefully that sociology's benevolent potential (a nice Enlightenment-type notion this) is being eroded by the growing emphasis on theory divorced from practice. His fear is that this can lead to a fatal institutional weakness, because after all sociology is dependent for its life on institutions of higher education. One aspect of this difficult situation, Bailey argues, is for sociologists to use their theories in a more directed "interventionist" way, in order to reaffirm the older model of sociology as a discipline concerned with practical affairs. For if we examine some key areas where sociology has a clear role—as Bailey does in his discussion of law, social work, and planning—we can see little constructive development, despite a borrowing of fashionable concepts and theories from sociology. Perhaps the real question is why sociology, despite the existence of competing theoretical schools, cannot develop a means of arbitrating disputes which would at least permit a common set of applied techniques to evolve for opening up practical concerns to theoretically informed study and action. The need is not so much for a single sociological theory and practice, as for an agreement by sociologists to devote more attention to practical issues.

This book is genuinely thought-provoking, and ought to initiate a debate on the estrangement of modern sociology (or for that matter modern anthropology) from the problems of the society in which it is located. It will probably fall because sociology has become too inward looking, seeing the basis of its principles as lying in the "household" or the "tribe", rather than in the links between the discipline and society. On the negative side it must be said that Bailey has tried to do too much within a limited space, and his argument becomes less convincing as his range of references widens. He is guilty of trying to keep too many balls in the air. A clearer prescription for the way ahead would have been more useful than an exhibition of his familiarity with the 57 arcane varieties of theory.

Peter Hamilton

Peter Hamilton is lecturer in sociology at the Open University.



"The type-founder", a woodcut by Just Amman (1539-91), is reproduced from G. A. Cloutier's *Glossary of the Book*, the second edition of which has been published by Allen and Unwin at £35.00. The book, which has been published with 1,144 new entries included, and the edition of over a thousand others, notably those on Bible printing in Latin, Benjamin Franklin and Caxton. Technical processes in printing are usually illustrated.

Playing happy families

Manufacturing Consent: changes in the labor process under monopoly capitalism
by Michael Burawoy
Chicago University Press, £12.00
ISBN 0 226 08037 4

Starting from the premise that the central dilemma of capitalist employment is not only to secure but to obscure surplus value, Burawoy poses the problem of why, despite the fact that workers in advanced capitalist societies should consent to, rather than contest, their own exploitation. Rejecting the view that this can be attributed to ideological manipulation by the dominant class, he argues that the explanation lies in the organization of work under monopoly capitalism: consent is manufactured at the point of production. Thus Burawoy not only plunges into the debate about Marx's two theories of alienation, but also identifies the problem at which Braverman balked—the connection between changes in the labour process and worker consciousness and behaviour.

In developing his argument, he draws on ethnographic data collected while working for 10 months as a machine operator in the engine division of a multinational corporation. Discovering that he had picked on the same factory (albeit transposed) in which Ray had carried out his study, Burawoy, in 1944-45, Burawoy had a rare opportunity of comparing shop-floor organization over time. Much had remained the same: the layout of machines had changed little in 30 years and the pace of work had remained the same, but the games and restrictions revolving around the incentive system, Burawoy found little support for Braverman's thesis of an intellectual trend towards tightening managerial control. In comparison with Ray's time, workers had been given greater responsibility, the foreman's power had diminished, and the time-study men were no longer prowling the shop-floor.

Moreover, Burawoy argues, it is precisely this loosening of managerial control that lies at the heart of the explanation of consent. Within the labor process the basis of consent lies in the organization of activities as though they presented the worker with real

choices. Through such choices, a worker is constituted as an individual rather than as the member of a class, and by his participation in the game he gains a sense of control over his own life. In comes to consent to the system of rules in which he is enlisted, and to expect away from the hierarchy and fellow workers.

The conditions making for consent here are not the same as those in the war by two further elements. First, the shift to greater reliance on the labour market has increased the power of the worker, and the fact that the worker is not a slave, but a free man, has reduced the power of the employer. Second, although the data are exceptional, this is a further institutionalization of an internal state which both dualises workers as individuals and reduces antagonism, making both management and workers appear subject to the impersonal law.

Burawoy has analysed his study material with considerable skill, but the method he adopted makes it difficult for us to answer in a satisfactory way the question that he has posed: the degree of consent varies in the degree of alienation, and the alienation between the acid test of the theory of consent is its ability to explain such variations. Enclosed in his study is a factory; Burawoy's argument gives us no more than the outline of a theory of consent, and the discussion of the incentive system, the two of his central themes, the incentives system and the internal labour market, appear to be poor candidates for the task.

An interesting book, this, which highlights the fact that the Marxists have not been given convincing answers to their questions about the labour process, and the methodology based on the parochial single case study.

Duncan

Duncan Gallie is reader in sociology at Warwick University.

BOOKS

New emphasis on the nobility

The Tudor Regime
by Peter Williams
Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £15.00
ISBN 0 19 822491 5

Over the past twenty years many excellent specialized articles and books, notably studies of the institutions of government and of local communities, have revolutionized our knowledge and understanding of Tudor society and government. Tudor textbooks for students have, with more or less success, endeavoured to summarize the results of this scholarship. Dr Williams has written a very different and much-needed book: an analysis of the Tudor regime. Arguing that "the institutions of government, apart from the Council, did little more than process decisions made elsewhere," he concentrates, freshly, on the processes of government—processes by which decisions were made, announced, issued and enforced.

His purpose presents him with an almost impossibly wide brief. In developing his argument, Dr Williams takes in the machinery and institutions, the financial and military resources of government, the regulation of trade and industry, the problems of dearth, vagrancy and crime, and the establishment of Protestantism. He investigates the means and rebellions against successive monarchs and the means, formal and informal, available to the government for securing obedience and compliance. Over most of this formidable range Dr Williams writes with judicious balance, unerring common sense and clarity, handling controversies (Corruption in Tudor government, the "revolution" of the 1530s) deftly and unobtrusively. Inevitably the coverage is too many topics to uneven. Dr Williams explains clearly the process of government during Elizabeth's reign, but says little about the "Establishment of Protestantism," the title of his chapter. We are left unsure why the Reformation in England did not cause a civil war, and how the settlement of 1559 became accepted and even embraced. On court culture and political ideas, too, the touch is less sure. But on all aspects of government, Dr Williams brings to bear an impressive breadth of reading and mature reflection.

To a reader who has never been haunted by a portrait of Tudor England which places Wolsey and Cromwell in the foreground, Norfolk and Shrewsbury in the background, Dr Williams's most valuable contribution is his emphasis on the nobility. Until mid-century at least, noble retainers formed the principal component of the country's military forces, and for much longer noble retinues provided the king with the bulk of his household. If by the end of the century the territorial influence of the magnates and decline of the nobility was the result of economic deterioration than the product of accident and a shift in the background of factional politics from the country-side to the court.

It is to political realities and changes such as these that Dr

Williams attributes most importance for, despite the significant institutional developments of the 1530s, the fabric of government was not fundamentally altered. The "sticks of statutes" were not accompanied by the provision of new bureaucratic machinery for enforcing them. And, as we cannot be reminded too often, statutes were ineffective if a large section of the political nation regarded them as prejudicial.

Dr Williams would argue that within their limited means—and, as he correctly emphasizes, limited objectives—the Tudors' record in securing compliance was good. By the latter part of the century the mixture of formal and informal means, coercion and persuasion, instilled loyalty and bribery, the central government secured, for the most part, the cooperation of the powerful men in the localities. By the latter part of the century the Tudors' record in securing compliance was good. By the latter part of the century the mixture of formal and informal means, coercion and persuasion, instilled loyalty and bribery, the central government secured, for the most part, the cooperation of the powerful men in the localities. By the latter part of the century the Tudors' record in securing compliance was good. By the latter part of the century the mixture of formal and informal means, coercion and persuasion, instilled loyalty and bribery, the central government secured, for the most part, the cooperation of the powerful men in the localities.

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Kevin Sharpe

Kevin Sharpe lectures in history at Southampton University.

Ideal worlds down the ages

Utopian Thought in the Western World
by Frank E. Manuel and Fritz E. Schulz
Doubleday, £19.50
ISBN 0 312 3261 X

Frank E. Manuel and Fritz E. Schulz's *Utopian Thought in the Western World* is a massive survey of utopian thought from the sixteenth century to the present. It is written with zest, an urbane and obvious enjoyment. The book is a challenge to publisher and copier alike, and the binding is a masterpiece of survival.

The radical theorists of the English Revolution clearly came as an unwelcome interruption to the authors. They express a repulsion at entering the field, and their lack of sympathy is all too clear in the contempt they pour on all they find, Harrington ("dry and arid"), and More ("a bore") as well as the "screeching, scratching" of the "utopianists." They begin with a far more with intellectual and psychological utopias, and they are at their best with eighteenth-century and subsequent "eupychias"—ideal states of consciousness. These are fine chapters, and the authors show clearly how much of nineteenth-century utopian thought, of all kinds, has its roots in this soil. Darwin and Freud posed massive challenges to this message of inevitable progress; both have since been accommodated, but the authors are dismayed at the poor quality of contemporary utopianism, and the possibility that 4,000 years have led only to Marxism and 1968.

Several themes stand out from the immense variety of material.

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Several themes stand out from the immense variety of material.

The last Byzantines

The End of the Byzantine Empire
by Donald M. Nicol
Edward Arnold, £3.75
ISBN 0 7131 6350 3

Church and Society in the Last Centuries of Byzantium: the Hittite
by Donald M. Nicol
Cambridge University Press, £9.75
ISBN 0 521 22438 1

The Byzantine "empire" in its last two centuries of existence was an absurdity or, as Professor Nicol puts it, "a thing of shreds and patches." Its possessions straggled along the Black Sea and Mediterranean littoral, having many foot-holds but no substantial base. Nowhere were they free from challenge from outside powers—Turks in Asia Minor, Franks in the Balkans, Bulgarians, Serbs, Albanian hillmen and, for many years, separate Greek potentates in Epirus and Thessaly.

The Palaeologan emperors had their backs to the sea. To bind their far-flung territories together into a polity enjoying common interests and security, they needed command of the seas. But in fact the Palaeologs had virtually no sea power, and were at the mercy of the Genoese and Venetians, depending on Italian assistance whenever they engaged on operations requiring a navy. So that should have been the doom of the empire. Yet the empire lasted for nearly a century more. Partly in consequence of this, the various provinces' loyalty to, or sense of common interest with, Constantinople was very faint. Nicol argues that already in the 1200s, the inhabitants of Asia Minor's western coastal plain, left ill-protected by the imperial government, were deserting in droves to the Turks.

Professor Nicol, in the introduction to *The End of the Byzantine Empire*, makes no bones about the empire's frailty: "The Byzantines never really recovered from the shock of the Fourth Crusade." He shows clearly how shrunken in stature the imperial office was by the thirteenth century. The emperor's power at the turn of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries "showed the patriarch leading his emperor along like a donkey." The church had done without an Orthodox emperor in Constantinople for 37 years, and the very act of seizing power at Constantinople in 1261 added to the already lengthy list of enemies of Michael VIII Palaeologus, and gave the papacy the handle of a crusade, or the threat of one, to recover Constantinople for St. Peter. Michael's attempts to appease the papacy through Church Union alienated the Patriarch and other powerful churchmen as well as fanatically traditional monks, who swayed the populace. Constantinople, likewise with later emperors' bids for papal aid against the Turks. The churchmen challenged the emperor's right to intervene in ecclesiastical affairs, and not simply his Westpolitik.

Jonathan Shepard

The emperor's administration did not enjoy the confidence of the ordinary people. Nicol points out that in the fourteenth century, they "preferred to take their cases before a church court, where they felt more sure of impartiality." Churchmen denounced all the emperor's bids for reconciliation with the papacy; yet they denied him the material resources which he needed, if he were to do without western help in halting the expansion of the Turks. The church and the monasteries enjoyed tax privileges for their ever-expanding estates; imperial edicts requiring them to give up some of their benefices were ignored. One of Nicol's principal themes is the church's indifference to the welfare of the earthly empire, compared with its rigid obsession with the means to salvation. In the next world, Nicol also emphasizes that, in a period of material decay, Byzantine spirituality and art put out new shoots which took root far beyond the bounds of the territorial empire, in Rumania, Novgorod and Moscow.

A good deal of information is packed into this survey. In some hundred pages Nicol skillfully blends narrative and thematic treatment of the period from 1204 to 1453. There is enough factual information to give the book "body", but not so much that it bristles with outlandish names; and there are frequent pauses for analysis. The clarity of the exposition is aided by a good map, and by a chronological table of the main events. It will be of great value to university students as a lucid and lively *mise-en-scène*, and will provide their elders with authoritative compass bearings.

Readers whose appetite has thus been whetted for Byzantium's religious life will find nourishment in Professor Nicol's other work, *Church and Society in the Last Centuries of Byzantium*. Here he probes in greater depth and detail such topics as the relationship between emperor and patriarch, the Hesychast controversy, and the polemics over union with Rome. The Byzantines' predicament is examined sympathetically, but the general conservatism, unoriginality and redundancy of their thinkers is not disguised. Nicol is, through his mastery of reconstructions, able to present such unexpected sideights on Byzantine society as an obscene parody, the liturgy of the Profane and Sacred, was Son of a God, in which the priest marries his daughter to a eunuch. This work illustrates the growth of anti-clericalism; witchcraft, too, flourished in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Nicol reminds us that Hesycheism and withdrawal into the world of the spirit were not the only responses to the unremitting disasters that beset the last Byzantines.

Jonathan Shepard is a fellow of Selwyn College, Cambridge.

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BOOKS

Patronage and corruption in party politics

Political Manipulation and Administrative Power—a comparative study by Iva Etzioni-Halevy. Routledge & Kegan Paul, £8.95 ISBN 0 7100 0325 8

The imposing title of this study does not give a clear idea of its content. It is concerned essentially with two specific types of political practices: the use of bribes and other direct material inducements to influence voters, and the permeation of civil service organizations by party-political viewpoints and attitudes. Dr Etzioni-Halevy wishes to show the connection between these two phenomena.

The bulk of the book consists of parallel accounts of the ways in which Britain, the United States, Australia and Israel have tackled, or failed to tackle, the problems posed by electoral corruption on the one hand and civil service partisanship on the other. These accounts are

abstracted almost entirely from recent secondary works and can hardly be said to be profound or original, except in the limited sense that no one has looked at this particular bundle of countries before. Dr Etzioni-Halevy herself admits frankly that the contribution of her study "does not lie in primary historical or empirical research as such" and says that she is concerned with uncovering and collecting "data".

Clearly the justification of the book must be sought in the use to which this accumulation of "data" has been put. Here doubts arise. Sometimes Dr Etzioni-Halevy appears to argue that the existence of civil servants who think and act in a party-political manner in itself "causes" political parties to engage in electoral corruption, a thesis that hardly needs to be refuted. Sometimes she seems to be arguing in a more limited way that the "patronage" element in electoral corruption exists because

there are posts available in the civil service that can be dispensed as patronage. This is a more credible thesis, but one that comes close to tautology. It surely needs to be supplemented by an analysis showing why national leaders of parties in some countries, notably the United States, are almost compelled to dispense administrative patronage to their local supporters, while national leaders in countries such as Britain are not. To analyse this would require an appraisal of the differing forms of legislative and executive patronage in the countries concerned and the differing structure of parties that accompanies it.

Dr Etzioni-Halevy advances yet a third argument, which is simply that the existence of both electoral corruption and civil service partisanship depends on whether political and administrative elites believe such practices are proper. She is indeed particularly insistent that she wishes to bring "norms and

values back into the analysis of elites and power". Her actual discussion of these values is however extraordinarily thin. She refers repeatedly to "notions of propriety" or "codes of ethics" that have influenced political elites, but studiously refrains from examining what they are or why a particular elite—such as the British in the nineteenth century—decided that the time was ripe for the creation of a politically neutral, professional civil service. She takes refuge instead in the idea of "modernization" or of evolving "elite cultures", arguing for example that, an elite culture in which particularism in general is clearly circumscribed, is one in which elites in the countries concerned, particularist criteria in the bureaucracy and in the electoral process alike. In a culture like this, the elites will thus tend to curb both party politics in the bureaucracy and material inducements in the electoral pro-

cess even when the reasons for such inducements do not derive from the bureaucracy. Conversely, an elite culture in which particularism is pervasive will be conducive to types of penetration, no matter where the resources for manipulation derive from.

This is scarcely illuminating, which Dr Etzioni-Halevy's book, a whole raises is that of whether analysis of political problems is to be based, like hers, on the assertion that government is a neutral social domination by an elite, or that it is a reflection of the ends and purposes of government, can do much more than pose insoluble problems in itself.

Murray Forsyth

Murray Forsyth is reader in politics at Leicester University.

The shape of things to come

The Third Century: America as a post-industrial society. Edited by Seymour Martin Lipset. Hoover Institution Press, \$14.95 ISBN 0 8179 7031 2

Most of the authors of these 16 essays in political science and sociology are sceptical about the predictive capacity of social science. They are somewhat more confident about their own interpretations of the recent past. This particular mixture of scepticism and confidence is often part of what Orlando Patterson calls "the current drift toward neo-conservatism" among both the political and intellectual establishment. Patterson, the only author of this book who is wholly opposed to that drift, writes in the American black community from a point of view that is distinctly not neo-conservative. He believes that American blacks will be a "radical catalyst" in post-industrial society, a thesis that hardly needs to be refuted. His alternative does not seem more satisfactory than the neo-conservatism of many of his co-authors; at least one can safely predict that he will convert few of them to his way of thinking.

Most of the other sociological essays (on national character, religion, Catholics, Jews, women, universities and intellectuals) go along with the neo-conservative drift of the book. This helps them to identify some difficult problems for America's third century. For example, Peter Berger argues that the decline of American religions—encouraged, as he observes, by a judiciary which misinterprets the intention of the First Amendment—is both a symptom and a cause of political decadence. Although Andrew Greeley seems to disagree by pointing out that American Catholics have managed somehow to combine modernity and Americanization with Catholicism, he admits that

American Catholics depend on the Church for rituals and services but "look elsewhere for meaning, motivations, and skills to cope with the complex problems of modern life". And Nathan Glazer has no doubt that American Jews also face "a moral equivalent of 'the end of the world' in this book of an essay. Congressional politics makes no felt here: Carter's 'democratic urgency and faith have been treated with scepticism by the American people, interest groups and Congressmen."

The essay on the party system, Everett Ladd, concentrates on unrepresentative and counterproductive results of reforms in nominating procedures. Ladd traces these reforms to the same ideological activities as Shaprio, Weiner, and Wilentz today have gone over to the enemy by advocating decentralization (which requires previous centralization), and have become like the clericalists in spite of themselves: centralized control of government, economy, and education.

The judiciary described by Martin Shapiro is one of the worst offenders against American federalism, but Shapiro emphasizes more substantial things than constitutional construction, by showing how judicial decisions and opinions during the last 40 years have served the interests of the New Deal Democratic coalition: ethnic minorities, intellectuals, government workers, and welfare recipients have benefited from the new judicial activism in the protection of civil rights and civil liberties; unions and the poor have been served by the new judicial activism and defiance to the more directly political branches of government in economic affairs.

The presidency is the main branch of government to which the courts have deferred, and Sanford Weiner and Aaron Wildavsky suggest that presidents have adopted

an appropriate new style of the hallmarks of which are "on and centralized policy-making", followed by "demands for more and faith". They cite as example President Carter's demand for the energy problem a "moral equivalent of 'the end of the world' in this book of an essay. Congressional politics makes no felt here: Carter's 'democratic urgency and faith have been treated with scepticism by the American people, interest groups and Congressmen."

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The author "most" quoted in this book is Alexis de Tocqueville, warning that the new defenders of liberty and the ideology of equality will be to be successful.

John Zipes

John Zipes lectures in politics at the University of East Anglia.



An illustration to "The Fire Bird" by Yelena Polenova, 1900, from An Introduction to Russian Art and Architecture, edited by the late Robert Auty, and Dmitri Obolensky (Cambridge University Press, £13.50).

A romantic Bolshevik in a Fabian muzzle

G. D. H. Cole and Socialist Democracy. By A. V. Wright. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £12.50 ISBN 0 19 527421 1

A curious role, that of G. D. H. Cole? Maurice Reckitt wrote in 1910:

With a Bolshevik soul in a Fabian muzzle. Mr G. D. H. Cole.

Cole was still causing bewilderment when he died 40 years later, after a career of contrasts—as philosopher, economist, historian, poet, agitator, teacher, detective, story-teller and, perhaps, the most original of British underdogs. Cole was not a puzzle. He was a man of many faces, a man of many parts, a man of many talents. He was a man of many parts, a man of many talents. He was a man of many parts, a man of many talents.

much of Cole with a pinch of salt. He had an ivory tower arrogance that made some (like Aristotle) regard him as a permanent undergraduate. "Socialist eccentric" was a typical self-description: so was "loyal radical". Both images suggested a middle road but actually pointed to a contradiction. Especially in his earlier years, Cole was concerned with a vision of socialism quite as radical as that of Marx, and much more specific. Yet there was an uncertainty on the question of how to bring it about. On the one hand, he shied away from the violence implicit in continental syndicalism; on the other, he was determined to reflect British underdogs of gradualism. By his own account he was a utopian socialist—a dreamer of dreams.

Cole was not an original thinker. He added nothing to economics or philosophy, and very little to politics. He was a man of many parts, a man of many talents. He was a man of many parts, a man of many talents. He was a man of many parts, a man of many talents.

There are good reasons for taking

with these consequences, and with the enthusiasm of the Fabians themselves. He might also have said more about the factors that shaped Cole's early years. He went to a public school, then to a university, then to a university. He went to a public school, then to a university, then to a university. He went to a public school, then to a university, then to a university.

lar administration and control of high industry or "service" drawn directly from guild socialism. Less familiar, perhaps, is the important part played by Cole in the early formation of both Labour left and Labour right. The Crispian Socialist and Tribune, drew leading members and principles from Cole's short-lived Society for Socialist Inquiry and Propaganda. Contemporary Bennites and Kinnockites are inheritors of a long-dormant tradition of workers' control, participatory democracy, partnership between autonomous state-owned industry and government, and a dark suspicion of the parliamentary process—all of which is Cole's legacy. He was a man of many parts, a man of many talents. He was a man of many parts, a man of many talents.

Ben Pinell is a visiting lecturer in the Department of Social Studies at the University of East Anglia.

NOTICE BOARD

Honorary Degrees

The following are to receive honorary degrees in May:
 DSc: Dame Rose Hollborn, a senior academic of the northern circuit; Sir George Henry Kenyon, industrialist and former student of the university; Sir Frederick A. Laker, airline pilot.
 D Litt: Professor Bertrand de Jouvenel, political commentator and former professor of law at the University of Paris; Dr David Holt, lecturer in social statistics at Southampton, has been appointed to the Leverhulme chair of social statistics at the University of Southampton with effect from February 1, 1980.

Chairs

Dr Brian F. Scott has been appointed in the James Watt Chair of Mechanical Engineering at Glasgow University. Dr Scott is at present head of the postgraduate schools at Birmingham University and will take up his appointment by October 1.
 Dr Thomas Reginald Swinburne, at present senior principal scientific officer at the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, will be reader in the department of mycology and plant pathology at Queen's University, Belfast, has been appointed to the Baker chair of cryptogamic botany at the University of Manchester, in succession to Professor Colclough who will retire on September 30.

Professor Robert Shackleton, holder of the chair of French at the University of Oxford.
 DSc: Professor Sir Kenneth Mather, former vice-chancellor of the University of Southampton.
 VA: Mr Leonard Bailey, a member of both the university library and museum acquisitions; Mr Michael Elliott, artistic director of the Royal Exchange Theatre; Mrs Constance Holt, former chief nursing officer of the United Manchester Hospitals and the Manchester Area Health Authority; and Rev Canon Eric Smith, former master and rector of St Ann's, Manchester.

The title of professor emeritus at the University of Southampton has been conferred on Dr D. C. Rowan, formerly professor of economics, who retired from the university on December 31, 1979.
 Sculptor Philip King has been appointed professor of sculpture at the Royal College of Art, in succession to Bernard Meadows who retires in August.

Lectureships

"Yugoslavia as a Welfare State", the third annual weekend seminar of the British Yugoslav Society, will be held this weekend at Chelsea College, Manresa Road, Kings Road, London, SW3. Papers will be presented on Yugoslav's social security system, health services, educational system and the role of trade unions. Fee: £15 for members and £20 for non-members. Further information from Dr Christopher Crosswell, BYS, 146, Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4.

"Teaching Industrial Archaeology", the second annual conference of the Association for Industrial Archaeology education group is to be held this weekend at the University of Aston. Topics will include a discussion on industrial archaeology, with further education. Fee: £15.00 residential and £9.50 non-residential. Further details from Mr D. S. Palmer at the University of Aston, Birmingham, B4 7ET.

"An Ordinary Life", a seminar on developing residential services in the community for mentally handicapped people, is to be held on March 26 at the King Edward Hospital Fund Centre, 126 Albert Street, London NW1 7NF. Further information from David Towell at the centre.

"Recent Advances in Biomedical Engineering", the 20th anniversary international conference of the Biological Engineering Society, is to be held from March 23 to 28 at University College, London. The main sessions of the conference will concentrate on three themes: biotechnology, biological systems and signal analysis and physiological measurement. Further details from the BIO Eng 80 Secretariat, Royal College of Surgeons, 35/43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PN.

"Thomas Chalmers and His Times", a weekend conference organized jointly by the faculty of divinity and the department of extra-mural studies, will be held at Edinburgh University from March 28 to 30. A special part of the conference will be a public lecture on Chalmers and the State to be delivered by the Rev Professor Owen Chadwick, Master of Selwyn College and regius professor of modern history at the University of Cambridge. Further information from the department of extra-mural studies, Edinburgh University, 11 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh.

The Penal Policy Group Conference is to be held at the University of Hull from March 31 to April 1. Sessions will include crime policy planning, prison minimum standards, parole in the 1980s and sentencing reform. Details from Dr Keith Bottomley, department of social administration, University of Hull, HU1 1UG 7RX.

Noticeboard is compiled by Patricia Santicchi and Mila Goldie

"Comprehensive Schooling: An evaluation", a conference organized by the British Comparative Education Society will be held on March 29 at Christchurch College of Higher Education, Canterbury. There will be two morning sessions designed to provide tested experience from two areas of Europe where there has been considerable comprehensive school development.

A conference on the work of the eminent French writer Michel Foucault, who has contributed to a range of disciplines, including philosophy, politics, literature and criminology is to be held on March 29/30 at the Polytechnic of Central London, New Cavendish Street. For the details from Ross Mahmood, Short Course Unit, PCL, 309 Regent Street, London W1R 8AL.

The British Association for American Studies is to hold its 25th annual conference at Lancaster University on March 26/27. Further details from Dr M. J. Heale BAAS Conference Secretary, History Department, University of Lancaster.

"Sociology and History" the seventh annual conference of the Organisation of Sociologists in Polytechnics (OSIP), will be held at Leeds Polytechnic, 43 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds LS2 8JW, from April 1 to 3. Fee, with full board, £35. Details from Dr Keith Bottomley, department of social administration, University of Hull, HU1 1UG 7RX.

Open University programmes March 22 to March 28

Saturday March 22

14.00 Science and belief: from Copernicus to Darwin. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 14.30 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 15.00 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 15.30 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 16.00 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 16.30 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 17.00 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 17.30 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 18.00 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 18.30 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 19.00 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 19.30 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 20.00 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 20.30 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 21.00 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. Lucas. 21.30 The history of the English language. Prof. J. R. 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Official Appointments
Appointments wanted
Other classifications
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Personal
Courses
Holidays and Accommodation

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Universities continued

MIDDLESEX
UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF
MATHEMATICS
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
Applications are invited from mathematicians and engineers with a Ph.D. or equivalent for a research fellowship in the Department of Mathematics. The fellowship will be for a period of two years, starting in September 1980. The salary will be £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of mathematics. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Middlesex University, Hendon, London NW4 4BT.

ST. ANDREWS
THE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICS
Applications are invited for a research fellowship in the Department of Physics. The fellowship will be for a period of two years, starting in September 1980. The salary will be £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of physics. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, St. Andrews University, St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9TH.

OXFORD
LADY MARGARET HALL
FELLOWSHIP IN THEOLOGY
The College proposes to award a research fellowship in the Department of Theology. The fellowship will be for a period of two years, starting in September 1980. The salary will be £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of theology. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, OX1 2LB.

Fellowships and Studentships

BETH JOHNSON FOUNDATION
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP
Applications are invited from graduates for the studentship of Keels, for research into an aspect of social policy related to the frail elderly. Applications from newly retired persons will be welcome. The successful candidate will be recommended for registration for MA by the Foundation and will be under the direct supervision of Professor Olive Stevenson. Basic maintenance grant of £1,820 per annum, plus fees and allowances for travelling expenses. Limited allowance for dependants may be available. Details available from: The Director, Beth Johnson Foundation, 84 Prince Road, Herts, St Albans, Herts AL1 1JL. Closing date: Monday, 14th April, 1980.

BIRMINGHAM
THE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL STUDIES
Applications are invited for a research fellowship in the Department of Social Studies. The fellowship will be for a period of two years, starting in September 1980. The salary will be £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of social studies. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Birmingham University, Birmingham, B15 2TT.

ST. ANDREWS
THE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICS
Applications are invited for a research fellowship in the Department of Physics. The fellowship will be for a period of two years, starting in September 1980. The salary will be £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of physics. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, St. Andrews University, St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9TH.

THE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF WALES
ABERYSTWYTHDepartment of
International
Politics

**POSTGRADUATE
DEGREES**
Applications are invited from graduates for a postgraduate degree in International Politics. The degree will be for a period of two years, starting in September 1980. The salary will be £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of international politics. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, Wales SY23 3DA.

ST. ANDREWS
THE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICS
Applications are invited for a research fellowship in the Department of Physics. The fellowship will be for a period of two years, starting in September 1980. The salary will be £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of physics. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, St. Andrews University, St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9TH.

STIRLING
THE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICS
Applications are invited for a research fellowship in the Department of Physics. The fellowship will be for a period of two years, starting in September 1980. The salary will be £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of physics. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Stirling University, Stirling, Fife KY16 9TH.

Polytechnics

The Polytechnic of North London
Faculty of Social Studies
**HEAD OF APPLIED
SOCIAL STUDIES**
(Head of Department Grade VI)
Applications are invited for a vacancy in September 1980 following the retirement of Miss Jean Snelling. The department offers a four-year degree and four full-time courses leading to professional qualifications in health and social work. There is a growing volume of research and teaching experience. Facilities are available for research leading to further qualifications. Salary Scale: Principal Lecturer £8,256 to £9,162/£10,548. Senior Lecturer £7,082 to £8,280/£9,811. Lecturer £5,808 to £7,081. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, London N7 8BS. Telephone 607 2789. Ext. 2011. Closing date for applications will be 15th April, 1980.

MIDDLESEX
THE POLYTECHNIC
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL STUDIES
Applications are invited for a research fellowship in the Department of Social Studies. The fellowship will be for a period of two years, starting in September 1980. The salary will be £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of social studies. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Middlesex University, Hendon, London NW4 4BT.

LONDON SEIK
THAMES POLYTECHNIC
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL
SCIENCES
Applications are invited for a research fellowship in the School of Social Sciences. The fellowship will be for a period of two years, starting in September 1980. The salary will be £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of social sciences. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Thames Polytechnic, Greenwich, London SE18 6PU.

BRIGHTON
POLYTECHNIC
RESEARCH FELLOW
for the 'Telesoftware' and Education Project
Salary in the region of £4,000
A young qualified teacher with secondary experience in the use of computers in education is required to carry out the educational aspects of the project. The project is funded by the Department of Education and Science. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of education. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Brighton Polytechnic, Brighton, BN2 4AT. Tel: Brighton 693855. Ext. 311. Closing date: 28 March, 1980.

ULSTER POLYTECHNIC
Faculty of Business AdministrationPRINCIPAL LECTURER IN
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING/
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Applications should be professionally qualified accountants with organizing and leadership qualities to act as accounting degree course organizer. They should have ACCA/ACA/ACCA and/or a business/accounting degree. Appropriate teaching experience is necessary. Experience of curriculum development and industry or commerce would be an advantage.

Faculty of Science
LECTURER II/
SENIOR LECTURER IN
COMPUTER EDUCATION

Applications for this post should have an interest in the application and use of computers in education. They should have a good Honours Degree and/or Professional Qualification. Teaching experience or professional/industrial experience with an interest in teaching would be considered an advantage.

Faculty of Social and Health Sciences
PRINCIPAL LECTURER OR
SENIOR LECTURER IN
SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

The person appointed will be a senior member of staff with special interests in interdisciplinary work in the Social Sciences. An important responsibility of the person appointed will be the recently established MSc in Social and Behavioural Research, the main purpose of which is to offer graduates in one or other of the Social Sciences disciplines, a broad familiarity with research designs and methods currently used in the Social Sciences, and to promote interest and competence in interdisciplinary study and research. An appointment at Principal Lecturer level will also involve overall responsibility for the teaching of research methods, statistics and computation in the Faculty of Social and Health Sciences. Applicants should be well qualified in one of the Social Sciences and able to produce evidence of research competence. They should have a particular interest in the methodological problems associated with empirical investigation, a commitment to empirical enquiry and familiarity with quantitative and qualitative approaches to Social Research including a range of methods of data collection and analysis.

Faculty of Technology
LECTURER II/
SENIOR LECTURER BUILDING
AND
LECTURER II/
SENIOR LECTURER
BUILDING SERVICES

Applications are invited from academically or professionally qualified persons to teach Building Technology (Building Services) on courses to degree level in the School of Building. Professional, industrial or research experience is desirable. Facilities for the acquisition of teaching skills are provided for the successful applicants without cost. Facilities are available for research leading to further qualifications. Salary Scale: Principal Lecturer £8,256 to £9,162/£10,548. Senior Lecturer £7,082 to £8,280/£9,811. Lecturer £5,808 to £7,081. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, London N7 8BS. Telephone 607 2789. Ext. 2011. Closing date for applications will be 15th April, 1980.

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Polytechnics continued
Bristol
PolytechnicDepartment of Law
Principal
Lecturer
or Reader

Applications are invited for the above post in respect of which the title of Reader may be conferred on appointment or at a later date. The role which it is sought to fill is one which would give academic leadership through research and publication. In particular, applications are sought from those with a sound and substantial record of research and publication and who would wish to pursue these activities vigorously. The person appointed would be expected to take an interest in group projects and to give some encouragement to those engaged in individual research. It is the Department's first concern to make an appointment that accords with the aforementioned needs, nevertheless those who wish to apply on the basis of other strengths will be considered and may be selected for interview in appropriate circumstances. At this stage, the field of legal interest is not prescribed but some teaching will be required, Degree and Law Society courses are conducted in the Department which also provides for Magistrates Clerks Assistants and Legal Executives. It is also responsible for serving a wide range of business and professional courses.

Duties to commence 1 September 1980.
To be returned by 31 March 1980, please contact Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Colston House, Lane, Frenchay, Bristol BS16 1QY.
Please quote appropriate post reference number in all communications.

ULSTER POLYTECHNIC
Faculty of Business Administration
Principal Lecturer in Financial Accounting/Management Accounting
Applications should be professionally qualified accountants with organizing and leadership qualities to act as accounting degree course organizer. They should have ACCA/ACA/ACCA and/or a business/accounting degree. Appropriate teaching experience is necessary. Experience of curriculum development and industry or commerce would be an advantage.

Faculty of Science
LECTURER II/
SENIOR LECTURER IN
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Faculty of Technology
DIRECTOR OF STUDIES
AND HEAD OF SCHOOL
OF MECHANICAL AND
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

Salary Scale: £10,128 to £12,075.
Applications are invited for the post of Director of Studies and Head of the School of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering. The School offers a CNAW sandwich degree with honours and a part-time degree in engineering. In addition, strong emphasis is placed on technical education, and courses are run leading to the TEC Higher Certificate and Diplomas, as well as the Higher National Diplomas. There are also Polytechnic Diplomas at professional level.

There is a strong research tradition and the School is deeply involved with two Teaching Companies. Applicants should be well qualified and experienced graduates able to make a significant contribution to the work of the School, including curriculum development and research. The successful applicant will be required to maintain and foster close ties with industry and to support professional activities. The Polytechnic is creating a limited number of Professorships in which academic leadership will be emphasized, and the successful applicant for this post will be eligible to apply. The Polytechnic is a direct grant institution with an independent Board of Governors. It opened in 1971 and has a student population of some 7,500. It has extensive new purpose-built accommodation, including 830 residential places on the 114-acre campus overlooking the sea at Jordanstown, a pleasant and quiet residential area. There is a scheme of residential with removal.

Further particulars and application forms, which will be sent on request, may be obtained by telephoning Whiteabbey (0231) 85131, extension 2243, or by writing to:—

The Establishment Officer,
Ulster Polytechnic, Shore Road,
Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim, BT37 0QB.

POLYTECHNIC
FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY
RESEARCH
ASSISTANTS

Applications are invited from graduates or diploma holders with a good honours degree in Engineering, Physics or Mathematical Sciences for the following research projects in the Departments of: Mechanical Engineering (Project 1), Electrical and Electronic Engineering (Project 2), Mechanical Engineering (Project 3), and Civil Engineering (Project 4). The successful applicant for the post should have had some experience of degree-level research, and will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Public Administration and Law. The successful applicant for the post should have had some experience of degree-level research, and will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Public Administration and Law. The successful applicant for the post should have had some experience of degree-level research, and will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Public Administration and Law.

NEWCASTLE upon TYNE
THE POLYTECHNIC
SCHOOL OF HEALTH AND
REHABILITATION STUDIES
SENIOR LECTURER IN
PHYSIOTHERAPY

A Senior Lecturer is required to complete the establishment of the School of Health and Rehabilitation Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to publish in the field of physiotherapy. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Newcastle Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU.

BRIGHTON
POLYTECHNIC
RESEARCH FELLOW
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The Polytechnic of Wales
POLYTECHNIC OF WALES
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND
LAW
PRINCIPAL
LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for the post of Principal Lecturer/Head of Division of Law Studies in the new and rapidly expanding Department of Public Administration and Law. The successful applicant for the post should have had some experience of degree-level research, and will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Public Administration and Law. The successful applicant for the post should have had some experience of degree-level research, and will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Public Administration and Law.

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FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY
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NEWCASTLE upon TYNE
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Administration
COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL ACADEMIC AWARDS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the new post of Assistant Secretary (Resources). The person appointed will act as the Secretary of the Council with (i) management of the Council's resources; (ii) operation of the units concerned with the membership of the Council's boards and committees, and organisation of internal meetings and external visits to institutions; and (iii) servicing the committees concerned with these activities. Candidates should be suitably qualified academically and possess administrative experience in an institution of higher education. Although applicants from commerce, industry and other public sector bodies who possess knowledge of the U.K. higher education system will be considered, experience of computer based systems in management would be an advantage. The salary on appointment will be within the scale £7,701-£9,771 p.a. (main bar £8,888 p.a.) including London Weighting. Further particulars of the post may be obtained from Assistant Secretary (Personnel), CNAW, 344/354 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8PP. Tel: 01-873 4611.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
COLLEGES & SCHOOLS

The Methodist Church Division of Education and Youth proposes to appoint an Assistant Secretary to work within the secretariat responsible for colleges of higher education and boarding schools and having responsibility with the Secretary and the Accountant for financial and accountancy services. Particulars of the post may be obtained from Mrs. Margaret Stables, MCS, 25 Marylebone Road, London, NW1 8JP (Tel: 01-935 3723). Closing date: 30th April, 1980.

The Polytechnic of Wales
POLYTECHNIC OF WALES
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND
LAW
PRINCIPAL
LECTURER IN LAW

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American Programme
in London
Director of
Student Affairs

Large American University Programme in London seeks full-time Director of Student Affairs to work with three additional full-time administrators in student programming, counselling, liaison work with US college office. Some travel involved. Excellent salary and conditions for qualified person. Letter of application, resume, and names of two referees by 10 April to: P. A. Roth, Resident Director for British Programmes, College Centre for Education, 26 Bedford House, 26 Egerton Gardens, London SW2 2BP.

The Polytechnic of Wales
POLYTECHNIC OF WALES
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND
LAW
PRINCIPAL
LECTURER IN LAW

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Union view

The author is principal lecturer in sociology at Sheffield City Polytech-

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